IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,085.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE OFFICES OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
18th Oct.	PERSIA	8400	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Nov.	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA	7900	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8400	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10900	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
4th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
*29th ,,	ARCADIA	6000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914 :—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 6,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914 :—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows :—

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	591 or 495		891 or	742-8
,, LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

MARITTIMA ITALIANA
(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on WEDNESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Firenze	....	G. Merlo	14th Oct.
A Steamer	6000	.....	18thNov.
....	6000	.....	16th Dec. 1914.
....	6000	.....	13th Jan.
....	6000	.....	10th Feb.
....	6000	.....	10th Mar.
....	6000	.....	7th April
....	6000	.....	5th May
....	6000	.....	2nd June
....	6000	.....	30th ,,

RATES TO ITALY
INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket. ..	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years.	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 500. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS
are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fitted with Electric Lights and fans,

Fare to Weymouth, Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTENDED TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers For Sailing Date Time Route via.
Dumra ...1,695 Tuesday 16th Oct. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Lunga ...2,185 Friday 17th Oct. 6 a.m. direct.
Lhasa ...3,164 Mon. 20th Oct. 11 a.m. * P.D.&O.M.

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 16th October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Putiala," 2,993 tons, on Tuesday the 21st October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305 Thursday	16th Oct.
*Palamcotta	3413 ,,	30th ,,
†Purnea	3306 ,,	13th Nov.
*Pentakota	3419 ,,	27th ,,

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
15th October, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	13th Dec.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez ..	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York ..	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
French Mail Steamers.
FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913
Dumbea	5685	P. de Boussac	22nd Oct.
Ville de la Ciotat.	6385	Lafont	19th Nov.
Nera	5685	Lassince	17th Dec.
Sydney	4140	Leveque	14th Jan

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars, apply to—
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up ..	Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,,	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	,, ,,	701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE :—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4, Crosby Square, London, E C
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
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G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martin's Bank, Ltd.)

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE SUPREME BROADWOOD.

The *Daily Telegraph*, London, in its report of The British Music Exhibition writes as follows :—

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS.

There is a double interest about Messrs. John Broadwood's exhibit which appeals with equal force to the musical-antiquary and to the modern pianist. If the oldest instruments the firm has to show are not anterior in date to the inventions of Cristofori and Silbermann, they belong at least to a very sedate period and are very remote from the days when complacent British mothers began to set their daughters strumming the piano, in the fond belief that they were thus "learning music." There are harpsichords, for instance, by Schudi, which date from the close of the eighteenth century, harpsichords on which Barbara Broadwood played long before Moscheles, Ernest Pauer and H. J. Hipkins used them for lectures and historical recitals. A later stage of development is shown in an early piano made in 1766 for Dr. Crotch, with black keys divided into quarter tones by way of solving the problem of equal temperament. Other early instruments include a table, which becomes a piano when the drawer is pulled out; a little conductor's instrument, built expressly for Sir George Smart in 1805; a "grand" with a Venetian swell; and a square piano fitted with a device by means of which the player could transpose the keyboard a full octave, surely a case in which the designer's zeal for completeness carried him to quite unnecessary lengths, for who in his senses could desire mechanism for the jump of an octave? Finally, the historical side of the exhibit is completed with an instrument by John Isaac Hawkins, the inventor of the Upright piano. Probably the first, and possibly the last, instrument ever made under his patents, it is a melancholy specimen of a genius far in advance of his day, for the mechanism anticipates inventions which were generally adopted by Broadwoods half a century later. The modern exhibits of this firm comprise features which are almost too well known to need descriptions. Prominent among them is, naturally, the barless steel frame, the crowning glory of the makers, who more than a century ago strengthened the then wooden frames with iron bars, and—following the idea out to its natural development—built the first iron-framed grand in 1847. Within the last few months, the barless frame, by means of which the break in the tone is reduced to its lowest possible terms, has been used for the "Baby" grand, an instrument only 5ft. long and slightly less than 5ft. broad. Pianists will not need to be told that a similar frame is used also in the firm's upright pianos, but it may be news to many of them that Broadwoods now build the smallest overstrung upright piano in the market. This instrument, which has been on sale somewhat less than a year, is under 4ft. in height, and has the further merit of being remarkably cheap. Cheapness, indeed, is a desideratum Messrs. Broadwood never ignore, although their name has long been a guarantee of thoroughly reliable workmanship.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antang-Hsien	Fangtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur,
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 307,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£	1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£	415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai ,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum averaged amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,
40, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£	400,000
RESERVE	£	50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,	
Chester	125o	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,	
Monkey	125o	,, ,,	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.
Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS,
AND
FANCY CRACKERS
FOR
TABLE DECORATIONS
JUST UNPACKED
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S s. s. "MARIENBAD," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 9.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following APPOINTMENTS to be filled from the 3rd January, 1914:—

(1) TWO ASSISTANTS, in English, at Elphinstone College, Bombay, on Rs. 100-10-200.
(2) ONE ASSISTANT, in Sanskrit, at Elphinstone College, on Rs. 100-10-200.
(3) One ASSISTANT, in Mathematics, at Elphinstone College, on Rs. 100-10-200.
(4) ONE ASSISTANT, in Sanskrit, at Deccan College, Poona, on Rs. 100-10-200.
(5) ONE ASSISTANT, in Persian, at Deccan College, on Rs. 100-10-200.
(6) ONE ASSISTANT, in Mathematics at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, on Rs 100-10-200.
(7) ONE ASSISTANT, in History and Political Economy, at Gujarat College, on Rs. 150-10-200.
(8) ONE ASSISTANT, in Physics at Gujarat College, on Rs. 100-10-200.
(9) ONE ASSISTANT, in Chemistry, at Gujarat College, on Rs. 100-10-200.

In every case the appointment will be strictly probationary for the first two years.

Applicants should have graduated M. A. with honours in the subject which they propose to teach.

Applications will be received from persons already in service. Those not in service should state their age, caste, vernacular, academic qualifications, and teaching experience, and submit copies of recent testimonials.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, and will be received up to the 31st October, 1913.

W. H. SHARP,
Director of Public Instruction.
13th October, 1913.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

KESHOWLAL JETHALAL MEHTA, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant.
MRS. LILLY JOHNSON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
DR. WILLIAM JAMES ANDERSON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, a Surgeon on board the P. and O. s.s. "Delta".
REVD. ADOLPHINO SOFRONIO PEREIRA, late of Goa Portuguese Inhabitant.
WILFRED JAMES HUARD, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
HUGH A. POWER, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant,
AMRATBAI, widow of Runchordas Krsondas, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant.
HUGH SCORGIE, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
MISS MARJORIE WILTSHIRE, late Lady Superintendent of the Baroda Female Training College, European Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

BASIL N. LANG,
Ag. Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, the 14th day of October, 1913.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Bombay this month for TWENTY-TWO APPOINTMENTS as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the signalling Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 and must have passed the VII standard of a European School, or the VI of an English Teaching School, and will be examined in dictation only. The date and place of examination will be notified later to each applicant found to be eligible. Applications, accompained by Birth and School certificates IN ORIGINAL, must be made immediately to the Post Master General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, who will furnish full particulars regarding the pay and prospects of Telegraphists in the Department. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem while under training, extending over a period of 12 months and successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

A. C. BOARD,
For Postmaster General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd Oct., 1913.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap, Re. 1 per thousand

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30: 8-30 (pictures only): 10.

A HIT AT ONCE.
IVANHOE
is the success of the season.
IVANHOE
pleases every taste.
IVANHOE
must be seen by young and old.
Have You SEEN IT?
THE EGAWAS
are still with us, and this week is their last
ROMANCE, LAUGHTER, THRILLS.
What more could be desired?

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
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AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry, Sutanazar Calcutta.

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A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

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Dick Turpin AND THE Gunpowder Plot.

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OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin..	19	0
Do. do. 5 "	" ..	9	8
Do. do. 2 "	" ..	4	0
Do. do. 1 "	" ..	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..		1	12
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In half litre bottle, per bottle		1	8

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

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Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Gem Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Opera Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9¼ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3¼ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—Applicants for EMPLOYMENT, Rs. 100 p. m. minimum Box No. 430, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!

Price Re. 1 per box.

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Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
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Manufactured only by
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WANTED, PAYING GUESTS, for 2 large rooms with Bath Rooms and Verandahs, E. I. and F. with or without Board, opposite Taj Mahal Hotel. Apply Box 503, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—Small fully FURNISHED FLAT to accommodate three. Would share a large flat with others if suitable. State full particulars to "A. C.," care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NITRATE OF SODA.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, well established AGENTS to push the sale of this leading fertiliser. Good prospects and commission. Only first class firms need apply to Box No. 534, care of this Paper.

WANTED; a PROOF READER, only practical men need apply. Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS with BOARD REQUIRED at the end of October by three Europeans. Fort preferred but elsewhere will be considered. Terms must be moderate. Apply with full particulars to W. Q. F., care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, a European or Eurasian Lady SHORTHAND TYPIST, applicants must give particulars of speed pay, age, etc., otherwise application will not be entertained. Apply box No. 918, care of this Paper.

WANTED, an ADVERTISING CANVASSER, an efficient and clever man need apply, one who is well acquainted with the Bombay firms will be selected. Apply box No. 900, care of this Paper.

WANTED, FOUR JOBBING COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED A DEPUTY MACHINE OVERSEER, who can supervise latest printing machinery. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

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OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B. 1723, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?
Apply to Box No. 933, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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PROFESSOR COLONEL RENNICK.

BEST APPLES AND PEARS. 6 lbs. nett of fruit in baskets at Rs. 2-8 and in crates of 6 baskets each at Rs. 15 per V. P. P. delivered at domicile. Write to MANAGER, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Naggar, Kangra District.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

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SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR lately occupied by Evans, Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as Offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court. Apply to MANAGER or Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—Flats on second and third floors, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70 each. Electric fittings provided. HOUSE, No. 42, 44, Custom House Road, TOP FLOOR. Rent Rs. 25.

Apply,
JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
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Jail Road, Umerkhady.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
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Banking business of every description transacted.

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NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912	..Rs.	8,00,000
30th April,	....Rs.	24,00,000
31st July	....Rs.	52,00,000
30th December	....Rs.	100,00,000

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Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

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Guaranteed best English quality.
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Yearly	Rs. 20
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Quarterly	" 6
Monthly	" 2
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs.	6-0 per inch.
Second Insertion	... "	3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... "	3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... "	2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... "	2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... "	6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, under instructions from the mortgagees, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th October, 1913, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises, the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor Bai Luxmibai, wife of Vithoba Ramchandra Parab in exercise of the power of sale preserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of February, 1911, and made between the said Bai Luxmibai, wife of Vithoba Ramchandra Parab of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure containing by admeasurement four hundred tons and a half square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 313, New No. A-2109, Old Survey No. 15 and New Survey No. 2-7389 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1655 (1) and Street No. 203, and all which premises are situate at and on the North side of Girgaum Back Road, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East, partly by the property of Ragunath Pathojee and partly by the property of Cowasjee Damania, on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards the North by the property of Raghunnath Makund and on or towards the South by the said Girgaum Back Road, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsi, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office at 9, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Jamnager long staple cotton slightly damaged by sea water.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned.

Ex. S. S. "Sabarmati."

59 full-pressed bales of Jamnagar long staple cotton, slightly damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

On account of the English shippers—
1 English-built victoria, very light suitable for a single horse.
1 English-built C. Spring miniature baronche, suitable for a single horse, both can be seen now at Messrs. Vatcha and Bros' Factory, Girgaum.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, situate at Null Bazar, Sandhurst Road Estate (East).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. Bennett & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY the 22nd October at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction the following 4 plots in one lot on the premises for a period of 999 years:—

Plots Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 78 in one whole lot admeasuring about 1,660 square yards:—This is a most excellent choice plot abutting on the Null Bazar market line, situate on the Sandhurst Road Estate (East), having frontages of about 153 feet on Koja Street, of about 134 feet on Sandhurst Road and about 49 feet on Duncan Road, most centrally situated in the enormous traffic part of the city.

The above plot is most suitable for a cloth, vegetable or any other miscellaneous market.

Shops will be allowed on this plot and nahanies will also be allowed near the room.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease and plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will ON FRIDAY the 31st instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, wheat, linseed, rapeseed, castorseed, harda, tilly, jawaree and turmeric in bags, bundles of gunny bags, empty trunks, packages and boxes of luggage, casks of soda, bundles of iron bars, drums of lumbricating oil, empty casks, lot of stones and coal, old records, bags of sweeping grain, lot of condemned sheets, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at the Junction of Gowalia Tank Road, and Forjet Street and known as "Pithawalla Hill."

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Kt., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1913, at 4 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable freehold building plots:—

As shortly there will be a Tram Terminus near the Gowalia Tank, these plots are therefore very convenient for people residing on these premises.

Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.
1	1,023	11	604	21	551
2	540	12	500	22	560
3	550	13	666	23	843
4	495	14	666	24	795
5	560	15	666	25	875
6	673	16	663	26	815
7	710	17	656	27	813
8	720	18	616	28	789
9	720	19	512	29	705
10	706	20	524		

The above plots are now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—CONTD.

Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., attorneys for the executors or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Property at New Charni Rd., opposite the Railway Hotel.

Under instructions from and by the order of the executors of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Shaik Adam Mulla Abdeali (the Mortgagor), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 13th day of November, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land (made up of three pieces of land severally described in the mortgage deed dated the 25th day of April, 1910), with the buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Charni Road without the Fort in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1574 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered along with other property by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 161, 422, 422, 443, 479, 480 and 501, New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13994, 14015 and 13993, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179 and 180, and New Survey Nos. 1-7371, 1-7384, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal taxes under Ward D Nos. 2062 (9) to 2062 (11) and 2062 (14), to 2062 (16), and Street Nos. 9F, 9G, 9H, 9K, 9L, 9M, Charni Road, and which said piece of land is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by a common private road, and on or towards the south by the property of Messrs. B. Atmaram and Co., on or towards the east by the Charni Road, and on or towards the west by the property of the said Shaik Adam Mulla Abdeally.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rastim, Kola & Co., the Attorneys for the Vendors, at No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, at Girgaum Back Road, next to the Prarthna Samaj.

Under instructions from Mr. Ranchordas Madhowdas the transferee of the mortgage, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 15th November next, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property on account and risk of the estate of the deceased Raghunath Mukund, an insolvent, the mortgagor.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the South-west side of the Girgaum Back Road, in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the east by the Charni Road, on or towards the south by the property of the Prarthna Samaj, and on or towards the west by the property of Rao Bahadur Mukund Ramchandra and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52, New No. 483, Old Survey No. 577, New Survey No. 7911, and which said messuage and tenement thereon is assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 198-200 Ward No. 1334.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji Dinshaw and Co. Ltd., Solicitors, at their Office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th October, 1913.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE

HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th October, 1913.

998. Parades—Detail of Company Parades:—

I. "A" Company will parade at the Town Custom House to-day Wednesday the 15th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

II. "C" Company will parade to-day Wednesday the 15th instant, at 6-30 p.m. at Head-Quarters.

III. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Mondays at 7 a.m. and Fridays at 6 p.m.

IV. "E" (Cyclists) Company will parade on Thursday the 16th instant, at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-15 p.m.

V. "F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-15 p.m. to-day Wednesday the 15th instant.

VI. "G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day Wednesday the 15th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

999. Recruits Parade—"G" Company Recruits will parade to-day Wednesday the 15th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

1000. The Class of Instruction in First Aid will commence at Head-Quarters on Monday the 20th instant.

1001. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No 7591 Vol B Boodle "G" Coy No 7589 Vol B C Lobo "G" Coy No 7590 Vol H C J Sullivan, "F" Coy.

1002. Viceroy's Competition. It is notified for information that the Viceroy's Competition 1st Stage will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 19th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R

NOTICE.

A Boxing Tournament will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday 25th October, commencing at 9-30 p.m programme will be published shortly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14th October, 1913.

243. Gun Drill—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday the 18th instant, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.

Dress:—Khaki with Caps.

There will be a general meeting of No 1 Company immediately after this parade at Colaba North

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R.G.A., Offg., Adjutant, B. V. A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Cos steamer Ossada, 3,038, tons, Captain J. L. Mills, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Ranee, 3,634 tons, Captain J. H. Benson, arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Barjora, 1,909 tons, Captain J. R. Commack, sailed yesterday for Busreh & vis Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Orissa 3,525 tons, Captain J. B. Redfern, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J. Salvesen, arrived in harbour on Monday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Dufferin...Comdr E J Headlam
Tro pship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 14.

Sechiana	2659	Bulkley	.....
Baron Fairlie	2325	Foley	.....
Hoscinco	994	Fanning	T Morrison & Co
Ilford	2786	Nicolls	T M & Co
Dalmeny	2503	Gordon	K N and Co
Gryfevale	2845	Steel	.....
Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Jeddah T M and Co
Kola	510	Minnett	M M and Co
Lightning	2122	Cook	M M & Co
K Mara	3798	Hori	N Y Kaisha
Ludgate	2396	Nicholson	J M and Co
President	2086	Schutt	A Strandes and Co
Patiala	1929	Samber	M M and Co
Rahmani	1872	Lewis	T M and Co
Salsette	2331	Vine	P and O Co
Strathfillan	2816	McKenzie	W & A G and Co
Sofala	3436	Moeth	M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Assaye	4359	Tocque	Shanghai		P & O Co
B Obra	3521	Fenwick			M M and Co
C & B Barendfels	3479	Englayer			W and A G and Co
F Kirkdale	3049	Gibson			J F & Co
G Kamler	1866	Smith			W M Khandwani
H Dargai	2279	Donoran	Hull	16-10	W and A G and Co
K Ehrenfels	2780	Weyhouse	Ant	24-10	W and A G and Co
M Devanha	4785	Hickey	P and O Co		
N Evandale	2468	Adam	15-10		J Finlay & Co
O Highland Monarch	2545	Scott	Mosty Deep	20-10	W & A G & Co
P Watchfels	3627	Huper	20-10		W and A G and Co
Q Sardar	1286	Weeks	Jeddah	20-10	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Clan Fraser	2291	Morris	16-10	J Finlay and Co
2	Scindia	3238	Kelso	Liverpool	W and A G and Co
3	Pundua	2126	Handcock	M M and Co	
4	Aleppo	2536	Jones	Karachi Hull	16-10 J F and Co
5	Firenze	2322	Geovanine	Genoa	16-10 M Italiana
6	Baron Innerdale	2140	Webster	N F	N F J Finlay and Co
7	Volumnia	3546	Plough	T M & Co	
8	Ryeberges	2805	Barger	17-10	M M and Co

M W D D

Rance	3684	Benson	T M & Co

ARRIVALS

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
23	Orissa	Redfern	C'outta, Sept 10
	Hild	Salvesen	B'kok, Sept 23
	Rance	Benson	K'chi, Oct 10

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Oct.
14	Ozarda	Mills	Calcutta, etc
	Barjora	Commack	Busreh, etc

The steamer Hild, began to load yesterday for Bangkok.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line Co's steamer "City of Calcutta", outward bound left Liverpool on the evening of the 11th instant. The same Co's "City of Glasgow", homeward round arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 11th instant. The same Co's steamer "Crewe Hall" left Glasgow for Karachi direct on the morning of the 11th instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	October	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed	15	m 11 6	26 11
		11 43 a	27 10
Thurs	16	m 11 32	26 11
Fri	17	m 0 14	28 1
		11 59	26 9

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	October	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed	15	m 4 19	18 2
		5 32 a	16 1
Thurs	16	m 5 30	18 2
		5 37 a	15 9
Fri	17	m 6 1	18 6
		6 3 a	15 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
15 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 33m.	do 6h. 17m.
16 (Thursday)	do 6h. 33m.	do 6h. 16m.
17 (Friday)	do 6h. 33m.	do 6h. 15m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Oct. 7th, 7h. 16-2m. a. m. Full Moon, Oct. 15th, 1h. 36-0m. a. m. Last Quarter, 23rd, 4h. 23-0m. a. m. New Moon, 30th, 7h. 59-2m. p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—10 baleswool, H K M Jetha; 50 bales wool, D Nagjee; 4,190 cwts groundnuts cases, L and F Barraclough and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—158 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—1,000 cwts cottonseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 6 bales cow hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 11 cases bristles, J H Begbie and Co; 24 bales cow hides, 25 bales goat and sheepskins, K M Kooka; 1 bale woollen carpets, G P Stavridas and Co; 82 bales goat and sheep skins, W and A Graham and Co; 30 cwts fishmaws, 4 bales animal hair, J M Rahimtoola; 6 cases haterdashery, King King and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dargai s—1,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 2,200 cwts cottonseed, J Damjee and Co; 1,002 cwts myrabollamseed, 2,008 cwts crushed myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dargai s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Ehrenfels s—1,000 cwts mowraseed, C Boggiano and Co; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 400 cwts gum Arabic, M Jaferbhoy; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Baron Dalmenys—6,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Volumnia s—5,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 80 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co.

Chakrata s—2748 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 107 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co; 201 cwts mustardseed, A Blaschsck and Co; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 1 cwt linseed, R S Forage.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wachtfels s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 275 bales cotton, S A Amer and Co; 61 bales cotton waste, N Motee; 30 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 500 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 1000 cwts linseed 1320 cwts mowraseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 50 cwts cashewnuts M Jaferbhoy; 2000 cwts mowraseed 12 cwts mowra oil cake, M Somji; 2300 cwts groundnuts oil 329 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BREMEN.

Wachtfels s—110 bags cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Firenze s—240 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Firenze s—52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE

Kamakura Maru s—341 bales cotton; M M Essabhoy.

Luzon Maru s—208 bales cotton, G Dosse and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Fatehally and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—25 bales cotton, twist, C Bomanji and Co; 100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Kamakura Maru s—400 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Luzon Maru s—17 cwts kishmiss, C M Bhesania and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—17 cwts wheat soji, R Rahim and Co; 5 chests opium, T Kalianmal; 813 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co; 39 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCT. 14.

Steamer Asaye from Shanghai Agents P and O S N Co. 20 casks aniline, salt, 249 cases refined camphor, 200 boxes 50 cases cassia, 4 cases cassia oil, 4 cases aniseed oil, 16 cases peppermit oil, 1 case columns oil, 1 case menthal, 1,000 tons coal, 112 cases 58 bundles gum benjamin 2030 packages gum, 2 cases hollow glass beads, 28 cases peppermit, 35 cases canned fruits, 224 cases preserves, 4 cases preserved meat 12 packages provisions 971 bundles rattans, 250 bags sago, 26 bags peas, 100 sacks oats, 40 bags tapioca flour, 21 cases paper, 65 baskets china roots, 617 slabs tin, 1,779 bars silver, 12 boxes sovereigns, 10 bundles buffalo horns 500 bags sugarcandy, 25 bags stick-lac, 635 bags bettlenuts, 62 bags nutmegs, 43 bags pepper, 30 cases mace, 87 bags copra, 19 bags 15 packages cordomam seed, 67 cases 404 cases packages 186 chests 270 Chests tea 1,009 cases tea green, 5 cases wooden sticks, 1,777 no wooden planks, 6 bales mattress fibres, 40 bundles gunnies, 88 coils rope, 122 cases cotton p. goods 11 cases silk and cotton p. goods, 2 cases woolen p. goods, 309 bales raw silk, 159 bales 162 cases silk, 283 cases 416 bales silk, p goods 40 cases silk yarn.

Steamer Gryfebale from Monjee Agents —T Morrison and Co 6,250 tons coal.

Steamer Orissa from Calcutta. Agents —M M and Co 504 casks g n oil, 1 cask bath-bricks 31 drums m spirits 21 cases wax candles, 270 tons pig iron, 8 cases milk punch, 1 case condensed milk, 2 cases gin, 213 cases soap, 17 cases hairoil, 340 bags rice, 24 cases lime juce, 10 bales paper, 56 bags cow hides, 2 bundles buffalo horns, 131 bundles mats, 34 bales senna, 2 case 8 bundles copper plates 10 bundles brass, plates, 498 bags cocoanuts, 13 bags c flour, 1,669 robbsins 282 bags 51 jottas copra, 992 bags 75 baskets 6 joltas ginger, 5 bags wild mace, 1,269 bags pepper, 245 bags turmeric, 245 bags g n seed, 11 bags cotton seed, 344 jottas 95 bundles jaggery 6 crates bones, 8 bundles g wood 250 no g wood sleepers, 20 casks tallow, 124 bales raw cotton, 200 bales cotton, 1,605 bales gunnies bags, 508 bales hessian cloth, 741 bales jute twine 8 bales jute thread waste, 11 coils hemp rope, 1 bale hemp twine, 12 coils 4 packages hemp lines 20 packages 10 bundles cotton yarn, 373 bundles 81 jottas 209 coils coir rope, 1552 bundles 367 jottas coir yarn, 1,250 chests tea.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GREIG—At 5 Bentinck Street, Cavendish Sq. London on the 13th October, the wife of John Greig of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BHAROOCHA.—On Oct. 14 at the Panday Sanitarium, Colaba, Dr. Rustomji Pestonji Bharoocha, Resident Physician and Medical Superintendent of Panday Sanitarium, Colaba, father of Mr. Merwanji Rustomji Bharoocha. Aged 64 years and 2 months. Funeral takes place to-day (Wednesday) at 8 a. m. (B. T.)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay High Court, Special Insolvency Sitting, 11-30 a.m.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Home-street, 4 p.m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 (p.m.)

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: A man has more reason to be proud of his noble deeds than of his noble ancestry.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guserat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MOON LIGHT MUSIC AT ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lt. E. F. Pigott, C. I. E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 9 p. m.:—

March	Father Rhine
Overture	Peasant
Valse	The Wedding Dance
Selection	Memories
Serenade	Birthday
Piccolo Solo	Dance Zonaves
Selection	The Gondoliers
Intermezzo	Gadabout
Two Step	Alexanders Ragtime Band

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel E. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m.:—

March	Victorial
Overture	Morning, Noon and Night
Valse	Columbine
Reminiscences of	Tosti
a Dance Characteristique	Lully
b March Intermezzo	Fol
Selection	The Bergers
	Film
Two Step	Ragtime Violin

Blankenburg
Suppe
Gardener
Arr by Pougher
by Percy Fletcher
Kollo and Sirmay
Berlin

A NEW BARRISTER.—Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, Barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple was duly sworn before the Hon. Mr. Justice MacLeod yesterday, and was duly enrolled as an Advocate of the Bombay High Court

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s. s. "Katanga" *via* Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-morrow, Thursday, the 16th Oct., 1913, instead of on the 14th inst. as previously notified.

LOYAL MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Council of the Loyal Muslim Association of Bombay held on the 10th instant, in the Hall of the Association at Byculla, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this meeting of the Council of the Loyal Muslim Association highly appreciates the address delivered on the present situation by His Highness the Nawab of Rampur at the representative meeting of Mahomed was held under his presidency at Delhi on the 1st October. Further, this meeting advises the Loyal Muslims of all the provinces to end the present situation which is neither dignified nor beneficial to the community as pointed out in the address of his Highness."

PER S. S. "SCINDIA."

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Scindia" will sail from No. 2 shed, Victoria Dock, on the night of the 15th instant, with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the ship at 8-45 p.m. sharp:—

TO LIVERPOOL.

Deaconess L Bellis
Miss Phelps and Mrs Flowers infant
Mr F H Vicat
Maj H A F Knapton
Mrs Knapton and 2 children

THE WEATHER.

STORM FROM THE BAY CROSSES THE COAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The storm from the Bay crossed the coast near Sambalpur; its movements appear rather in a northerly than a westerly direction and it is improbable that it will give much rain in the western districts of the Central Provinces, Central India, or the United Provinces. The rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, the south-east of the Central Provinces, the Konkan north, the Bombay, Deccan Hyderabad, Mysore, the Madras Deccan, the north Madras coast; fairly general in Lower Burma, Malabar; local, Chota Nagpur and Behar.

A few falls also occurred in Bengal and the south-east Madras.

Chief amounts:—Port Blair, one and a-half inches; Slipper Island and Bassein; one; Victoria Point, four; Calcutta, one; Balasore, False Point, and Cuttack, two; Chaibassa, one and a half; Chanda and Marmugoa, one; Ratnagiri, one and a half; Karwar, four; Poona, three quarters; Gulbarga, one and a half; Mercara, two; Mangalore, three; Kurnool and Kalingapatam, two; Gopalpur, three.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Bihar and Orissa.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

One of the October gales, with which Calcutta residents are familiar, is threatening and the Port authorities at 11-30 a.m yesterday hoisted a signal at all the river ports to indicate the existence of a cyclonic storm of a small extent, which will probably reach and cross the coast of the Bay.

AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Orissa, Captain J. B. Redfern, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta reports that the encountered moderate wind, moderate to rough sea and heavy rain.

The steamer Hild, Captain J. Salvesen, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Bangkok, met with moderate monsoon and heavy rain.

BOOT FACTORY, SION.
Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 14th October.	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 45	83 39

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 14th October, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air contains the normal amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore and Sirsa; night temperature is also below the average at Ambala and Sirsa.

The United Provinces—Skies are overcast in the extreme eastern districts but clear over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual at most places. The minimum is in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is below the average in Rajputana; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in large defect. Maximum temperature is slightly above the average; the minimum is lower than usual at Deesa and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda records 1·18" and Raipur 0·35" of rain. Moderate to heavy cloud persists. The air is damper in the area of rainfall but drier elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general and heavy; Bombay has had 0·14"; Ratnagiri 1·47" Mormugao 1·18" and Karwar 4·40". Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature during day remains below the average in the south Kondan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen. Ahmednagar has had 0·42", Poona 0·82", Sholapur 0·28", Bijapur 0·54", Belgaum 0·24". Nizamabad 0·19" and Hyderabad 0·10". Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at most places. Temperature during day has fallen and is now below the average at Ahmendagar and Aurangabad; night temperature is in excess at Malegaon and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again been nearly general and heavy with thunder and lightning on the west Coast. Light to moderate showers have fallen in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the south Central Provinces. A few falls occurred in the Madras Deccan, the Carnatic, on the north Madras Coast and in the extreme south. The important falls are 4·40" at Karwar and 3·49" at Mangalore. Seas are rough at Mangalore and Colombo. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded over the Peninsula and on the west Coast where weather remains somewhat unsettled. The disturbance in the Central Provinces has intensified and has caused moderately heavy rain and heavy cloud in the eastern districts.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast and local in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and on the north Madras Coast. A few falls may occur in the Madras Deccan and Mysore.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 14th October 1913, was 29·925 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory bar meter reading given above.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a. m. on the 13th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 14th October:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	0	0
Total mortality from all causes	69	
Small-pox	1	0

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL

of Royal University of Padua (lately arrived from Europe).

HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynæcology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.

He is an able Gynæcological Surgeon and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,
MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

He will give consultations FREE of CHARGE on SATURDAY MORNING from 8 till 9.

DROPSY.—*Puffiness of the Face, Eyelids, Hands and Feet, and Swollen Limbs and Body.*

The fluid you take with your food, *in a single month*, weighs as much as your entire body.

Most of this fluid has to pass out through the kidneys, bladder, and urinary system.

Imagine what would happen if the outlets for this water were stopped up!

In a few hours the limbs and body would swell to a great size with the collected water.

That is what actually takes place in dropsy.

Dropsy is the name given to the soft watery swellings which appear in the ankles, limbs, and body, under the eyes or in the eyelids or on the backs of the hands. If you press your finger into the swollen flesh the pitting slowly fills up with the water again.

DROPSY is not a disease in itself, but it is *serious

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS

...ast Oct. 13. BOMBAY, Oct. 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	72 3-4		unchgd
,, do. Rentes.	87 1-2		1-8
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	88		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	63 11-16		unchgd
Fine Silver in London Spot	28 1-4		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence.	28 3-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	Closed		
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·29 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·46		1-2
do. do. New York	Closed		
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight ..	4 7-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 5-4		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-3		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 3-8	1-3	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 3-4		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) is. 3 31-32d. unchgd.
Closing tone of silver—No sellers.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Good business done
Futures	...Easy.
Manchester	Dull with a limited enquiry
Total Sales ...	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500
Imports ...	31,000
Mid-Americans	...7·55—06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...10·10 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·03	6·95	6·95
Jan.-Feb.	[illegible]	—13
6·95	6·95	
—13	—13	—13

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
6·95	6·95	6·93	6·90
—13	—13	—12	—12

New York and New Orleans market closed.

NEILL BROTHERS REPORT.

"Too much rain in Texas—Stocks of Goods are diminishing."

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-4unchgd
Do. Months ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Dull.
Wheat Afloat for U. K. ...1,650,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe ...Unchanged
Do. Name of Ports— ... ...

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ... Unchgd.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...53 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p c ex-ship ...53 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...48 unchgd.
Do Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Port.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 46 1-4unchgd
Do Months— ... Oct.-Nov.
D. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Buyers
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Calcutta ...45 9 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
London—Buyers—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 43 1-8—3-8
Do Months— ...Oct.-Nov
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done —Quiet but steady.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay tonnaged Market ...£6-17-0 unchgd.
Oct.-Nov.—Hull—Value—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality... 10 5-8 ungd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 2 unchgd
Oct.-Nov.—Nearest value—Quiet but steady

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ...£71 1-8
Copper Braziers ...£84
Yellow Metal ...d 7 3-8

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

ARRIVALS—
"Strathgyle" "Bassano" "Brinkburn".

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags.12 19 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quieter—Nothing much doing.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...12 3 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Nominal.
Tone—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 88 p. c....9 7 1-2—1-2d.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.—Sellers.
9 11 1-2—3-4d.—May—Sellers.
Tone—Flat and easier.
E A R & Similar Crystals
C & F India ...18 11 1-4+1 1-2d
Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Higher prices asked but very little business.
Mauritius Crystal C & F
Calcutta ...11 9 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments Oct.—Value—Firmer.
C and F Bombay ...11 8 1-4 unchgd. Oct.—Value
Java Sugar—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING. Oct. 14th 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 11th & 12th Oct. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	20	22,741
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	91	1,08,771

FINANCIAL

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 28th Aug.	6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. ,, ,, 10th Sept.	5 ,,
Bank of Mad. ,, ,, 8th July	6 ,,

EXCHANGE:—
The market continues firm and unchanged.
We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready ...	Is. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail ...	Is. 4 1-8d.
Credit 3 months' sight ...	Is. 4 3-32d mail
Do. do forward ...	Is. 4 13-32d.
Do. do France Ready	172 1-4
Do. do Marks ,,	140 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...	147
Shanghai ,, ...	200 3-4
Japan ,, ...	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened at 95-0 for ready and 95-1 for a settlement and is steady.
We quote:—

Cash	... Rs.	95	1 0
1st Settlement	... ,,	95	2 0

BULLION.—
Yesterday the London market for Bar silver was unchanged for ready and for settlement, rates being 28-1-4 and 28 3-16 respectively. New York was closed. The local market is steady.
We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	1	6
Australian Gold	... ,,	24	1	0
Sovereigns Gold	... ,,	15	0	
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	... ,,	71	7	0
1st Settlement	... ,,	71	8	0
2nd Settlement	... ,,	71	10	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	... ,,	80	13	0
1st Settlement	... ,,	80	14	0
2nd Settlement	... ,,	81	0	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—
The following are the latest telegrams received here:—
WELD & Co.
LIVERPOOL:—Market very steady, hedge selling. Considerable buying by continent English Spinners calling cotton. Prices declined during the afternoon on considerably more hedge selling. American markets closed.
EGYPTIAN:—The Egyptian Government monthly Report states:—
"Condition of crop in Lower Egypt is 3% above the average, the condition in Upper Egypt is 5% below the average on account of the flood on September 30th, being the lowest on record. The first picking in Lower Egypt is satisfactory generally while in Upper Egypt it is unsatisfactory."
"Boll worms in unopened bolls. The complaints of Boll worms have considerably increased this year." We continue to advice purchases.
GRUNNING:—The south is offering more freely. Our opinion is that market may go lower, unfavorably by south o... affected freely, weather improving and c... more ed liquidation."
The local market for new crop was quiet and the rates declined owing to Liverpool closed yesterday 12 to 13 points lower. There was some business done in Bengals and Oomras for forward delivery. Ready cotton is dull and easier owing to demand being poor but some Berar and Bengal cotton changed hands. There are anxious sellers, but there is almost no enquiry.

QUOTATIONS:—
NEW CROP.

	Rs.	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach ...	319	
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	320	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	316-7	,,
,, ,, Yeotmal ...	312	,,
,, ,, Dhamangaon ...	309	,,
,, ,, Khamgaon Akola ...	302	,,
,, ,, Amraoti ...	305	,,
,, ,, Khandeish ...	281	,,
F. G. ,, Khandeish ...	270	,,
Fine ,, Bengal ...	253	,,
F. G. Bengal ...	252	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENING.— Not yet received.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7 9 0	B.T.
December	,, 8 7 0	B.T.
May 1914	,, 9 3 0	B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is steady. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 9 0	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	,, 7 8 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	,, 8 9 0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Bold White 85p.c. Rs. 60 7 0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutni Rs. 50 10 0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 9 6 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
New Crop Bold 49 14 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 8 7 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—
White Pessi 86 p.c. ready Rs. 5 7 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914 ,, 5 12 6 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,015	
Bank of India ...	64 3-4	
Eastern Bank ...	35	
Indian Specie ...	57 1-2	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord...	187	
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre...	172	
Bombay S N Ordy ...	227 1-2	
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,395	
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate ...	21 1-2	
Thackar and Co ...	500	

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	—	567 1-2
Govt. Paper ready	...	95
Forward	...	95-2

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	5,431	bales.
Wheat	6,974	cwts.
Linseed	4,450	,,
Rapeseed	654	,,
Gingellyseed	3,198	,,
Poppyseed	145	,,
Groundnuts	260	,,
Castorseed	7,047	,,
Rice	27,447	,,
Myrabollams... ...	nil	
Cottonseed	4,081	,,
Mowraseed	3,611	,,
Gram	6,2 0	,,
Jowar	2,435	,,
Maize	nil	
Barley	50d	,,

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Steady and closed steady.
Do. closed for future ... Quiet but steady
Do. for East Indian ... do.
Total Day's Sales ... 8,000
Sales on spec. and export ... 500
Sales of Surats ... ...
Total Day's Imports ... 30,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 10·10
Mid-Americans at Liverpool— 7·55—6
Cotton Delay Mid Uplands G.P.C.
Liverpool, ...
Oct.-Nov. ... ... 7·03—13
Nov.-Dec. ... ... 6·95—13
Dec.-Jan. ... ... 6·95—12
Jan.-Feb. ... ... 6·95—13
Feb.-Mar. ... ... 6·95—13
Mar.-Apl. ... ... 6·95—13
Apl.-May ... ... 6·95—13
May-June ... ... 6·93—12
June-July ... ... 6·93—12

Manchester, Oct. 13.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—More enquiry in the market but not much business doing—Fair enquiry for Shirting Dhooties, and Grey shirtings medium.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). Oct.-Nov.—London—45 9 Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...Oct.-Nov.— Antwerp — 46 3 ,,
Linseed, La Plata ...Oct.-Nov. Hamburg — 42 6 ,,
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close— Sellers for higher prices.
Linseed Tendency of the Market — do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Oct. £23-12-6
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Dec.-Jan £23-12-6
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Steady.
Linseed Total afloat for U. K. .....
Linseed River Plate exports... .....
Poppyseed. Canal...Oct.-Nov. Dunkirk— 64 9 Sellers.
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Firm
Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal. Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp 47 9 ,,
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp 53 ,,
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp— 53 9 ,,
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual bold ... ...
Do. Jumba Red... ... .
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close ... ... Firm
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Oct.-Nov.—Hull— 6-0 ,,
Cotton Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Steady.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi (p... Oct-Nov.—London— 37 3 Sellers.
F. A. Q. Red Karachi Wheat. Club No. 2... Oct-Nov. London— Nominal.
Wheat. Choice ... 2...Oct.-Nov. Oct.-No... London— do
Do. Tone of m... white Delhi...
Do. South Aus...—London— Nominal.
Do. Rozario Sa...rket as close.. Quiet.
...ralian Jan.-Feb 36 Sellers.
Do. do Tone ...ta Fe 62 lbs close Jan.-Feb. 34 7 1-2 ,,
Wheat. Red Gra... of Market at per cental— ... ... Quiet.
...d American Oct ... 7 ,,

LONDON, Oct. 13.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot ... F.O.B., Hamburg ...
German Beetroot 88 ...88 p. c. Hamburg .. Oct. 9 7 1-4 Sellers.
German Beetroot Clo...p.c. F.O.B. of Market ...Oct. Dec. .....
German Granulated ...ing Tone India (double ... Quiet
German Granulated ...C. and F. India (double Bags)... .....
German Closing Tone ...). Oct.-
Austrian Crystals B... Dec— 12 9 3-4 ,,
and F. Calcutta...J... Market.. Quiet
Austrian Closing ... R. B. C. Market ... ...n.-Mar.—12 3 1-4 ,,
Mauritius Crystals C... Tone of ... Steady.
Do. do. C... I F Bom
Mauritius Closing ... Oct—11 9 ,,
Market ... do .....
E. A. R. and Similar ... Tone of C. and E. Calcutta ... ... Steady.
bags)—Jan... Crystals
E. A. R. and Similar C... (double C. and E. Calcutta (...-Mar.—13 8 1-4 ,,
Bags) ... ...ystals
Do. Closing Tone of ... double ... Steady.
L... Market do

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, Oct. 13

Java Sugar 16-18 (Ave... GAR.
C.I.F. Calcutta ...rage 17) Value.
Java Sugar 16-18 (Ave... Oct.-Dec 11 6 ,,
C.I.F. Calcutta ...rage 17)
Java Sugar 16-18 (Ave... Jan.-Mar 11 9 ,,
Bombay or ...rage 17)
Java Sugar 16-18 (Ave... Karachi Jan. Oct.-Dec... 11 7 1-2 ,,
Java Sugar 26 T. M. ...rage 17)
Similar) Calcutt... March... 11 10 1-2 ,,
Oct. O. (or
Java Sugar 26 T. M. ... Dec... 12 6 ,,
Similar) Cal... O. (or
Jan.-... Calcutta
Java Sugar 26 T. M. ... March... 12 9 ,,
Similar) Bom. or ... O. (or
Oct. Karachi
Java Sugar 26 T. M. ... Dec... 12 7 1-2 ,,
Similar) Bom or ... O. (or
Jan.-Mar. Karachi
Closing Tone of Market ...rch... 12 10 1-2 ,,
Special Feature ... Quiet and unchanged
LO... ... do

METALS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B	... 71 0 0
Copper Best English Selected	... 75 10 0
Copper Braziers ...	... 87 10 0
Copper Tone of Market—	... Quiet
Hard Spelter ...	... 19 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	... 200 0 0
Yellow Metal ...	24... 7 5-16
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets,	
O, G O B l p.c. F O B L'pool	... 11 0 0
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box c. i. f. Liverpool	
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	0 14 6
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	2 13 3
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	2... 14 0
Lead Pig English ...	2... 14 0
Tone of Steel Market ...	8... 14 0
Silver, Spot ...	2... 15 0
,, 2 months hence ...	2...eady.
,, Tone of Market— ...	... 1-4
,, Special Feature ...	... 8 3-16 Steady do

LONDON, Oct. 13.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	28 1-4
Silver 2 Months ...	28 3-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—	Steady
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	Demand ... suffi... client maintain ... prices

Rentes 3 p. c.... ...£ 88
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. Ex Div ...£ 72 3-4
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c. ...£ 88
Sterling loan ... ...£
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...£ 63 5-8
Bar Gold per oz. sh ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ... ...
Closing Tone of Finance Market ... ...
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 5 p.c.
Exchange on India 80 Days Sight 1 8 31-32
London at Paris Fcs. ... 25·28
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... ... 20·46
New York (Demand Bills) ds ... ... 4·85 7-8
Interest day to day loans 3 1-2
Do. 7 days Market loans 3 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... 4 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ... 4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1-8

LONDON, Oct. 13.

SHELLAC.

Shellac T N Spot... ... 88
Do. T N Spot Oct. dely. 88
Do. T N Spot Dec. dely.. 87
V. C. Garnet Tone of closing market for T N spot... Quiet
Do. do T N Futures do
General Tone of Market—Dull with little doing.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Tone of Market	... Quiet.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Oct.-Nov. ...	7·03	7·04
Nov.-Dec....	6 95	6 96
Dec.-Jan...	6 95	6·96
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·95	6 96
Feb.-Mar....	6 95	6·96
Mar.-Apl ...	6 95	6·99
April-May...	6 95	6 96
May-June..	6·95	6 93
June-July...	6 93	6·94

HONGKONG MARKETS.

Messrs S. D. Setna and Co.'s Fortnightly Report from Hongkong states:—
Bengal Opium:—There were a few buyers in the market, and sales during the fortnight are reported in about 23 chests comprising of 15 chests of Patna new, at $5600 per chest, 3 chests of Benares new at $5475 chest, and 5 chests of Benares old at $5300 per chest Clearances:—1 chest of Patna new, 61 chests of Patna old, 18 chests of Benares new, and 17 chests of Benares old, in all about 97 chests. Unsold stock:—204 chests of Patna new, 886 chests of Patna old, 291 chests of Benares new, and 308 chests of Benares old, in all about 1689 chests. Sold but uncleared stock:—35 chests of Patna new 382 chests of Patna old, 57 chests of Benares new, and 96 chests of Benores old, in all about 570 chests. Closing quotations (per chest) are as under:—
Patna new $ 5825 Benares new $ 5525 Patna old $ 5700 Benares old $ 5350.
Malwa Opium:—Sales during the past fortnight are reported in old about 323 chests at $4300 to 4500 per Picul. Clearance about 131 chests. Unsold stock, about 1213 chests. Sold but Uncleared stock, about 457 chests. Closing quotations (per Picul) are as under:—
Malwa new $4300 to 4300 Malwa old $ 4300 to 4500.
Cotton:—Sales are reported of 300 packages at $26 to 30 per Picul. Unsold stock is estimated at about 500 bales.
Yarn:—Owing to higher rates ruling in Bombay sellers are unwilling to part their holdings at reduced rates, hence prices are well mentained, and in some instances prices show a slight advance.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held last evening at the register d office of the Company, in Tamarind Lane, Fort, when in the absence of Mr. A. Hanoomunthrao, (chairman of the Board of Directors), Mr. Laxmi Narayan Ram Gopal was voted to the chair.
The following report was read and adopted:—
At the last annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders, held on October 14, 1912, your directors were able to present to you a satisfactory statement of the business done during the year ended on June 30 1912. On the present occasion also, your Directors had to congratulate you on the good profit earned by the company.
The net profit for the year ended on June 30, 1913, is Government Rs. 2,15,019-1-7, and this, with the balance of Government Rs. 4,893-8-5 carried over from the previous year, makes a total of Government Rs. 2,19,912-10-0. Of this amount Government Rs. 42,000 was paid in April last of as an "ad-interim" dividend at the rate of Government Rs. 60 per share, and there now remains, Government Rs. 1,77,912-10-0 which, your Directors recommended, should be disposed of as follows:—(a) In payment of a further dividend on 700 shares at Government Rs. 60 per share, making a total dividend of Government Rs. 120 per share, that is to say, 12 per cent. on the capital of the company, Rs. 42,000; (b) To be carried to Reserve Fund, Rs. 80,000; (c) As bonus to mill operatives on account of dearness of grain, Rs. 4,635-14-9; (d) As bonus to certain of the company's employes, Rs. 3,750; (e) Balance to be carried to next year's profit and loss account, Rs. 47,526-11-3; Total, Government Rs. 1,77,912-10.
The above disposal of the amount earned will, it is hoped, meet with your approval. It will be seen from the accounts that the ledger values of both the new and the old machinery were, on the June 30 last, further written down as usual by 5 per cent. for the year under report.
The machinery, buildings, yarn, cloth and stores of all descriptions are now insured for Government Rs. 14,72,400 and the present cotton stock is also fully insured.
The company's profits are likewise insured at Lloyd's as heretofore for £15,000, equal to Government Rs. 2,25,000, which sum is intended to cover two years' profits thus ensuring to the shareholders their dividends during the time of the rebuilding and refitting of the mill in the event of its suffering from the disaster of fire.
The meeting confirmed the appointment of Mr. Jeewandas Goolabdas as a director, in place of the late Mr. A. W. Forbes, and also Mr. M. Venkat Kristiah as a director in place of the late Mr. M. Bhoomiah.
Messrs. Fardunji A Cursetji Fardutji and Bulaji Pandurang Navalkar were re-appointed auditors and a sum o, Rs. 450 was fixed as their remuneration.
The usual vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	265
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 ,,	288
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 ,,	1160
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 ,,	67
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 ,,	171
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	13 ,,	1400
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 ,,	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 ,,	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 ,,	12½
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	60
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	13⅞
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		29
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 ,,	86
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12·10	8 ,,	£21¼
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 ,,	£21¼
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ ,,	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	915
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	237½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	680
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	510
Century ...	100	100	3	255
Central India ...	500	500	70	20 5
China ...	1000	1000	...	640
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	80	1445
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	400	20	1183
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	250
Crown ...	500	500	20	800
David ...	450	360	10	555
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	180
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	575
Framji Petit ...	1000	1 00	25	1580
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	820
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyderabad Sultoogh ...	500	500	15	400
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	116½
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	750
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1300
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2175
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1290
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3080
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3300
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	212½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	980
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	158
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	740
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1410
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	107½
Swan... ...	250	250	10	275
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1575
Textile	500	500	20	1240
Vishnu Cotton ...	500	500	Nil	450
do ...	500	500	Nil	670
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	642½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort ...	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	152½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	709
Khaugaum ...	400	400	9 p c	800
Mahomedpura Cotton ...	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva... ...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile ...	125	126	nil	21
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	400	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60	880
New Berar	500	500	40	550
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City ...	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	670
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry ...	500	500	8 p c	660
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 ,,	135
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 ,,	143
Do. M'pur Khas— Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ ,,	575
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5½ ,,	130
Purrat Bargvinoer..	25	4	...	92
Central Gilway ...	100	4	...	116

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p c.		157
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 ,,		12½
Bamankya	10	10	...		3
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.		28
Badham Pile... ...	70	70	7 p. c.		93
Baroda Trans. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.		60
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.		675
mbay Electric S. and T. Co Ld...O.	£10	£10	Nil		183
Do. do P	£10	£10	6 p. c.		173
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	4 p. a.		17½
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20		930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.		...
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8		225
Do. do. P.	250	250	6		373½
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½		27½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10		100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p c.		300
John Roberts and Co...	100	100	5 p. c.		200
Josts Fans Supply Co	100	100	10 p.c.		206
Kamp and Co	200	125	12½ ,,		60
Karachi Landing.	200	75	12		175
Maroks and Co ...	100	100	8		115
Marsland Price and Co	100	100	4 p c.		95
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.		90
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.		73
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...		502½
Phillips and Co ...	40

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

23RD ANNUAL MOUNTED SPORTS.

Tuesday was an ideal day for the opening of the annual sports meeting, but the attendance was not as good as might have been expected. Neither the jumping nor the tent pegging came up to the standard.

Event No. 1.—Tent-Pegging—Horses. (Triple pegs.) Entries: A. E. Baird, F. G Stewart, J. Wallace, K. B. Roger, J. R. Webster, F. Kennedy, R. A. Spence, L. H. Savile, A. K. Graham, Major T. S. Novis, H. F. Lodge, A. S. Robinson, R. N. Aylward and C. Bowes-Lyon.

The light was very trying for this event. At the first essay, Roger took two pegs, Bowes-Lyon one at poor pace, and Stewart, one. At the second, Spence took one and Bowes-Lyon two at better pace. These were the only pegs taken.

Result: First—Bowes-Lyon.
Second—Roger.

Event No. 2.—Musical Chairs.—Chairs one less in number than the competitors, are placed in a circle with the band in the centre. On the band stopping, competitors must dismount and holding their horses, must sit in the chairs. Competitors may only ride round the circle right-handed.

Entries.—A. S. Robinson, A. E. Baird, C. S. C. Kennedy, J. Wallace, C. Bowes-Lyon, R. A. Spence, J. R. Webster, L. H. Savile, A. K. Graham, R. H. Stranger, F. G. Stewart, R. N. Aylward

This event provided considerable amusement. Stewart was first out Robinson second, Stranger third, and C. S. Kennedy fourth after a prolonged struggle in which they all went for one chair. Baird, Wallace and Aylward followed leaving Savile and Bowes-Lyon to fight it out,

Result: 1st—Bowes-Lyon,
2nd—Savile.

Event No. 3.—Ladies' Trotting Race.—Competitors whose horses break into a canter must turn their horses round, before continuing to trot. Marks will be scored against competitors who fail to turn on cantering. Entries: Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Savile, Mrs. W. H. Hughes, Mrs. C. W. A. Turner, Mrs. W. Turner-Green, Mrs. H. G. Cocke.

Mrs. Turner got well away and rode a very good race. Mrs. Sandford had to turn several times, as did Mrs. Savile and Mrs. Turner-Green. Mrs. Cocke, on a very large horse, won. Mrs. Turner had bad luck in having to turn near the end. It seems a pity this race should not be confined to ordinary riding ponies.

Result: 1st—Mrs. Cocke.
2nd—Mrs. C. W. Turner.

Event No. 4.—Half Section V. C. Race.—Men will ride a course leading their partners' horses to their partners. The latter will saddle the led horses, mount, and the course will be completed in half-sections. In saddling *two buckles* must be fastened. To be judged on time but marks may be deducted for bad dressing.

Entries: J. Wallace and F. S. White, F. G. Pearson and T. S. Novis, L. H Savile and R. Todd, A. K. Graham and H. D. Ash, R. A. Spence and J. R. Webster, N.M. Morris and J.R. Landon, R H. Stranger and C. S. C. Kennedy, A. S. Robinson and A. E. Baird.

This was the best event of the day. Webster and Landon got to their partners first, Novis getting badly left. He made a wonderful recovery, however, and nearly caught the others up.

Webster and Spence got saddled up and away first, Novis and Pearson second. The latter nearly caught the leaders, but were not dressing well when they finished. White nearly had a nasty spill, his horse luckily finding a gap in the rails.

Result: 1st—Spence and Webster.
2nd—Pearson and Novis.

Event No. 5.—Pony Jumping.—Open to ponies which have competed a reasonable number of times in the weekly meetings.

Entries: R. Todd on Fancy, C. Bewes-Lyon on Will, L. H. Savile on Legacy, R. N. Aylward on Pride o' the Morn, and C. W. A. Turner on Tommy.

The jumping was on the whole poor. Fancy thoroughly wrecked the gate, Will would not and retired at the wall. Legacy refused the hurdle, wall, and gate, but took them all the second time the latter jump being beautiful. He then refused the double twice and retired. Pride o' the Morn was peevish, and would not jump at all. Tommy touched the first two, took the gate well and refused once at the double.

Result: 1st—Fancy.
2nd—Tommy.

Event 6.—Horse Scurry.—Horses only catch weights over 12 stone. Distance handicap. Open to horses which have never won a race of any description of the declared value of Rs. 50 or over.

Entries:—F. B. Sadler on Biscuit, (pink, white sleeves) scratch; R. A. Spence on Harkaway, (black, scarlet sleeves and cap) scratch; K. B. Roger on Kimms, (white, cerise cap); F. Kennedy on The Nut (blue, buff sleeves and cap; C. S. C. Kennedy on Lincoln, (red).

Roger on Kimms won a good race by half a length from London on Harkaway.

Event No. 7.—Pre-Raphaelite Stakes, Ladies' Nomination.—Ladies will nominate partners who will ride the course carrying closed envelopes to their ladies. On opening the envelope each lady will find the name of an object which she will draw to the best of her ability on a blackboard, her partner remaining behind the board. When the picture is completed, the partner will write the name of the object on the board, and as soon as he has written the correct title of the picture to the satisfaction of the judge, he will ride back over the course. No conversation to be allowed between the artist and the rider and the latter must not look round the board until the picture is completed. First past the post to win.

This was very amusing. The men expected to have to guess animals and, when confronted with simple objects such as apples and lighthouses, were rather nonplussed. Mrs. Sandford drew an excellent horse which her husband unfortunately guessed was a chair; Miss Peirse's apple left no room for doubt, nor did Mrs. Pearson's Dreadnought, rigged as a Tom Tit. Mrs. Turner-Green dashed off a microscopic tiger and Mrs. Locke had evidently been fishing off Sunk Rock.

Kennedy got away first, but was overhauled by Pearson,

Result: 1st.—Mrs. Pearson and Pearson.
2nd—Miss Peirse and Kennedy.

FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY ROVER'S JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.

At the Cooperage yesterday evening the Bombay Educational Society's School played St. Mary's College "B" team in the first round of the Bombay Rover's Junior Tournament, and there was no score by either side.

The teams will play again this morning and this evening in the second round. St. Mary's College "A" team will meet Bengal United School.

GOLF AND LONG LIFE.

FRENCH DOCTOR'S ADVICE TO THE MIDDLE-AGED.

Golf as a preventive or old age is prescribed by Dr. Aumont, himself an ardent golfer, and at one time a champion fencer. In a volume dedicated to Parisian society he asserts that it is quite unnecessary to grow old. Englishmen have solved the problem of keeping young by means of outdoor games, and if the "gens du monde" in France wish to preserve their youth, they should take to golf.

As a rule, when a Frenchman approaches fifty his doctor warns him to leave off alcohol, wine, and tobacco. He must also avoid fish and eat the smallest quantity of meat, banish pasts and coffee. He is also recommended to get up at six o'clock, walk at least two and a half miles a day, be douched and massaged after, and ago to bed at nine.

This cheerless regime is condemned by Dr. Aumont, who in its place advocates as a sovereign remedy for gout, rheumatics, and kindred ailments, the health-giving pastime of golf. It is good for the young and middle-aged of both sexes, and adapts itself to all constitutions and temperaments. It exercises all the limbs in a moderate manner, and deserves to be given the first place among commonsense and really hygienic sports. The doctor's credo may be summed up in these words: "If you would keep young, do not diet yourself, but eat and drink moderately, sleep seven hours, and play golf."

NEW LAWN-TENNIS STAR.

C. P. DIXON HARD PRESSED BY INDIAN PLAYER.

A very well-equipped Indian player. Wazir Chand gave C. P. Dixon an unexpectedly close match in the Drive Club lawn-tennis tournament says the "Pall Mall Gazette" Chand exploited with considerable success a heavily cut chop shot. He also used a very awkward twisting service, which frequently discomfited Diton. On the fast cement surface many of the Indian's strokes kept low, and thereby cramped Dixon's drive. After a heavy season on grass the lastnamed did not shape with his usual skill; in fact he had a narrow escape of losing the first set Chand leading 8—7, and getting within a point of victory in the sixteenth game He ultimately lost at 10—8, and Dixon, playing with a keener appreciation of his rival's merits, took the second set at 6—4. Chand was cheered for his bold and resourceful stand.

NORTHANTS CRICKET CLUB.

Projects for helping the finance of the Northants County C.C. are numerous. One of the latest is to relieve the county executive of the responsibility of maintaining the bowling green on the east side of the ground. The Bowl Club propose to lease the ground and re-lay in up-to-date fashion with Cumberland turf. To meet the outlay the Bowls Club will issue £600 in redeemable 5 per cent. debentures to be taken up by the members. The scheme, which has the provisional support of the County Cricket sub-committee, has been heartily taken up.

DEATH OF SPRINKLE ME.

Sprinkle Me, the well-known 'chaser, the property of Captain E. G. Christie-Miller, of the Coldstream Guards, has died from heart failure at his owner's place at Windsor. He was a well-known performer on the metropolitan circuit, and won the Grand Military Gold Cup at Sandown Park on two occasions as well as other events. In most of his races he was ridden by Captain C. W. Banbury, of the Coldstream Guards, and was trained at Winchester by F. R. Hunt. Sprinkle Me, who was by Rapallo, dam by Hackler, was bred by Mr. King, of Raheny, and was thirteen years old.

INSURING THE TETRARCH.

There has recently been a revival of the inquiries for insurance in connection with The Tetrarch and the Derby, which were first made at the end of last month. Twenty-five per cent., says the *Times* has just been accepted at Lloyd's to secure the payment of a total loss should the horse be prevented by any cause from taking part in next year's race. These terms are equivalent to odds of 3 to 1 against the risk of a breakdown. A normal rate for insuring the life of a race-horse or a year would be £5 per cent., or perhaps a little less.

At the Terrace Lawn Tennis Tournament, A. F. Wilding made a clean sweep of the open events for which he entered. In the final of the Men's singles he beat Craig Biddle, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0. In patnership with Craig Biddle and Mrs. Colston respectively he also won the Doubles and the Mixed Doubles.

Mr. J. R. Renwick, the well-known trainer, of Whitewall, Malton, has taken the Goathland Hounds for one season, and will act as his own huteman. The new Master will supplement the small existing pack will his own hounds, and will also keep his own kennel huntsman.

A REVIEW OF SPORT AT HOME.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

ATHLETICS.

The idea of organising an Olympic Day throughout the country seems to find much favour.

This matter was touched on last week, since when news has come to hand of something of the same sort in South Africa.

Many of my readers may have heard of the accidents which occur on Independence Day in the United States. It is the custom to let off fireworks, guns, and revolvers, and the casualty list is usually heavy. The late Mayor Gaynor did a lot to institute what he termed a same Independence Day in which athletic sports figured largely. The idea has given to such an extent, that over 30,000 competitors took part in the various sports held in New York last July 4th.

This sets one thinking. In last week's notes it was suggested that it would be good policy if we had an Olympic Day throughout the Empire, so far as difference in climate allow. Holding Olympic Sports on the same day each year would serve to advertise the movement making it as much bigger affair than if various towns and districts fixed the date at any old time. *Apropos* of this, an enthusiastic sportswoman has unfolded an idea to the writer, which is worthy of being carried out. It is that an Olympic Funds Day be held annually on corresponding lines to Alexandra Day and Hospital Sunday; this is excellent, and, if an Olympic Day becomes an established fact, it would perhaps be the opportune date to make a public appeal for funds.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The good which the Swedish National Olympic Fund has done is an object lesson to all, the money collected has enabled a head coach and assistants to be secured, and they in turn have instructed a number of volunteer coaches do useful work in outlying districts.

The progress being made through these methods is really remarkable and Sweden will certainly figure prominently at the 1916 Olympic festival. An indication of this is shown by the many fine performances accomplished at Swedish scholastic championships last week. Some of the best were a high jump of 6 ft.; a hop step and jump of 44 ft. 2 in.; a discus throw of 123 ft. 11 in.; and a Javelin throw of 171 ft. 11 in. The last was accomplished by a youth, named Haekner, who went one better at Stockholm on Sunday, by defeating E. Lemming with a throw of 184 ft. 7 in. Now, when young students of 17 to 19 years of age can put up such wonderful performances after a few years of coaching, it is certain that they will be very strong in three year's time.

This is both encouraging and discouraging. The first because it seems reasonable to suppose English scholars could equal or surpass the feats if given the same coaching. The discouraging part of it is that there seems to be no awakening of the Public Schools and Universities. Anyone with a real knowledge of the subject must see that the support of those with the time to devote to training is vital to success. In spite of this patent fact, one never hears of any attempt to enlist the active co-operation of the Public Schools and University athletic authorities, whether they have been united to join hands with the British Olympic Council, and the Amateur Athletic Association, the writer is unable to say, but the fact that men like P. J. Baker of Cambridge University and Arnold Jackson of Oxford are not officially connected with the Olympic Association or Amateur Athletic Association is significant.

FAINT HEART.

It is really astounding to find a member of the Olympic Council talking of Britain withdrawing from the Olympic Games after 1916. The reason for such an idea is that the competitive side of the festival leads to sports being taken too seriously and that the assistance given the competitors infringe on amateurism.

It is human nature to take competitive sports seriously and everyone with any spirit has the love of conquest. All the same there is no reason why winners cannot take their laurels modestly; and most of them do.

The great idea of the Olympic movement is to spread the love of healthy sports and to promote good fellowship among the competitors. In spite of a few unfortunate happenings, both these aims have been realized. One hears little of the pleasing incidents in connection with the games, but there are many thousands of Englishmen now hold a more exalted opinion of Frenchmen, Swedes, Italians, etc., than they did, in consequence of seeing them hold their own in many sports. Again, when representatives of various nations visited McArthur as he sat at the open-air banquet in the Stadion on the night of the Marathon race for the purpose of cheering the popular winner it showed a fine spirit. One must admire this, and regret that representatives of his Empire and of the United States did not follow the example of the foreigners.

To return to the question of withdrawal from the games, the Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan, late Secretary of the British Olympic Committee, and now vice-Chairman, has written a spirited letter to the Press on the subject. His final words are worth repeating, they being "It is the associations controlling sport in this country which have the predominating vote. There is not, I believe, the remotest possibility that the Olympic Council will accept a policy of withdrawal."

Of course not, there are plenty of good sportsmen in the Old Country yet, and they will see to it that we play a part in helping along a great cause, even though we may not always lead.

The success of the London Police Tug-of-War team at Stockholm last Sunday, and of B. H. Baker of Liverpool in the high jump at Gothenburg is pleasing. The latter cleared a fraction over 6 ft. or four inches less than his recent record jump.

The policeman averaged their defeat by the Stockholm police in the Olympic Tug-of-War, pulling their rivals over in two straight pulls. The contest was decided on grass, but the Englishmen confirmed their win by defeating the Swedes in another trial on sand, the conditions under which the Olympic pull was decided.

FINE SWIMMING.

J. E. Hatfield just failed in his ambition to win all the amateur championship this season, H. A. Annison beating him by a touch in the 100 yards. the time was 60 secs.; but this was supposed in the southern championship two days later when L. Hankins won in 59 secs. Annison doing 59 2-5 secs. No English swimmers have previously beaten the minute and as Annison is not yet 18, he may be expected to be a real record-breaker by 1916.

Another championship decided this week was the graceful diving in which G. W. Gidzic of the United States was adjudged the winner. When a visitor wins such an event, it speaks highly for the sportmanship of the judges concerned.

The Water Polo Match between England and Wales was another big event of the week. The English player displayed splendid combination scoring 8 goals to the 1 by the visitors.

FOOTBALL.

The Blackburn Rovers are the team of the season so far, their remarkable win (6 goals to 0) on entertaining Middlesbrough giving them a sensational goal record. All five of their matches have been won, and whilst they have scored 20 goals only 4 have been registered against them.

Tottenham Hotspur came to grief when visiting Oldham, and whilst the London team is still second, West Bromwich Albion are really better off with a point less and a match in hand. West Bromwich is one of the three unbeaten teams, Bradford city being the other.

London football is looking up, with Tottenham enjoying second place in the First League and Woolwich arsenal heading the Second Division. The Arsenal had to rest satisfied with a draw when receiving Hull City, but 7 points for 4 matches is a very good record.

Pride of place in the Southern League belongs to Swindon, the club winning its fourth consecutive match when visiting Southampton on Saturday. This is a fine start and a goal record of 12 for and 4 against speaks well for a capital attack and a sound defence.

Turning to the Scottish League, Glasgow Rangers met with another reverse (1-0) on receiving Dundee, and the champions are under a cloud. Heart of Midlothian show the way with 5 wins and 2 draws, Dumbarton being the only other unbeaten club. Celtic showed sign of top form by scoring 4 goals without response when visiting Morton, which deprived the latter of an unbeaten record.

THE TURF.

Capt. Christie Miller of the Coldstream Guards has lost his well-known steeplechaser Sprinkle Me. The son of Rapalh was 13 years of age and during his career he won eighteen races including the Grand Military Gold Cup in 1910 and 1911. This is a fine record and Capt. Miller will find it difficult to replace such a popular chaser.

Writing about race horses is a reminder that we shall probably see a two year old heading the winning list at the end of the season. Reference, of course, is made to the Tetrarch, who is looked on as a certainty for the Middle Park Plate. The son of Rai Herode is second on the list at present, his winnings amounting to £11,336 as the result of 7 victories. Jest actually leads, Mr. Joel's filly having secured two race worth £11,350.

IN GENERAL.

Home golfers are pleased to know that F. Ouimet, the young amateur, who won the American open championship, will visit England next summer. When Harry Vardon pronounces him to be equal to any player in England, the 20 years old Barklya youth must be good indeed.

Bomb Billy Wells is now a happy father and no doubt wondering of his first born will become a champion.

In a charity match at Cambridge this week, Tom Hayward hit five 6's in an innings of 96.

The Royal and Ancient Club has expressed its disapproval of golf at the Olympic Games. Such action will not prevent the Olympic Golf championship becoming the greatest event in the golf world.

Mr. H. P. Whitneys Borrow carried off the coveted Gold Cup at the Ayr meeting, the American gelding beating a field of eleven.

There are no fewer than six International Rugby players at Cambridge University this season, so that the Light Blues ought to be very strong.

In winning the Aerial Derby round London last Saturday, G. Hamel occupied only 75mins. 49secs. In covering the course of 95 miles, or equal to 76 miles per hour.

Falkiner (rec. 8,000) beat Roece (scratch) by 4371 points in their billiard match of 30,000 up. The winner's best break was 413 and the losers 675.

An Indian player, named Warzer Chand gave C. P. Dixon an unexpected close game in the Drive Club Tournament at the Dulwich Lawn Tennis Court. He led at 8-7, though Dixon finally proved successful at 10-8, the Englishman also securing the second set at 6-4.

Stanner of Keltering showed a rare punch in his match against T. Mitchell of Chesterfield on Monday. The opening round was only 62secs. old, when the former knocked out his rival with a straight left to the jaw.

BRAVE RESCUE BY NAVAL CADET.

The French Minister of the Interior has been requested to confer a medal on Mr. J. A. Bickford Smith in recognition of his exceptional gallantry in rescuing a French boy from drowning on Sept. 7 at Saint Cast, on the coast of Brittany. A boy of twelve, the son of a prominent official of the Suez Canal, was carried out to sea by the tide while bathing. In spite of frantic appeals for help from the child's parents, none of the bathers would venture to attempt a rescue. Finally, when the boy was over 150 yards from the shore, Mr. Bikford Smith, who was on the verandah of an hotel near by, threw off his clothes and plunged in. After a fierce struggle with the waves, during which he twice lost hold of the boy, he succeeded in bringing him safe to shore. Mr. Bickford Smith, who is eighteen years of age, is a cadet at the Naval College, Dartmouth.

The revised dates of the Islington Commission have been issued, and now stand as follows:—Delhi, November 3 to December 10; Calcutta, December 13 to January 29; Madras, February 2 to 17; Bombay, February 23 to March 15.

THE GROWTH OF HOCKEY.

A GRAND GAME.

ALTERATION OF THE RULES.

The strength and popularity of any sport depends mainly on its nursery, and a sure proof that hockey is gaining in popularity is the very convincing fact that the junior clubs continue to multiply and flourish.

One cannot fail to be profoundly impressed by the number of [illegible] springing into existence each season, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The exact number of junior clubs in and around the London area cannot be judged by those merely affiliated to the county associations. That would not be either a fair or reliable test, because so many of the junior clubs still fail to appreciate the real value of affiliation with their county association. But for the difficulty of obtaining suitable grounds, there would be quite a boom in junior club hockey.

"It must not be thought for a moment that the majority of these youthful players are raw 'novices'; in some instances they may be, but the majority have had some previous playing experience at school. So many colleges now include hockey in the sports curriculum that it is obvious the annual supply of recruits is on the increase. No greater proof could be forthcoming than the fact that many clubs, both in the south and the north, are nowadays compelled to run four, five, or even six teams.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

"From a crude game which was years ago virtually introduced by old Rugby footballers as a suitable and less strenuous pastime when age was beginning to tell, hockey has been gradually moulded into one of the grandest winter field sports ever played. The game in the last ten to fifteen years has been vigorously taken up by the younger generation, and a high state of perfection reached. Those people who are still familiar with the crudeness of the game twenty-five years ago, when it was played under all sorts of rules, must really marvel to see the wonderful progress, and the science and skill exhibited by present-day exponents.

"The alterations of the laws by the International Board are not of very great moment except to render them clearer of meaning. Rule 9 has been so amended that when a bully is being taken no player (except in the case of a bully in the circle) will be permitted to stand within three yards of the two bullying. In the past, players of both sides have been prone to encroach much too near the actual bully, and this infringement can now be effectively penalised by the umpire.

HITTING THE BALL IN THE AIR.

"The board did not deem it necessary to forbid hitting or patting the ball in the air, despite the fact that it was urged upon them by the Southern Counties' Association. Sooner or later, it is thought that the law relating to goalkeepers will be subject to modification, and more licence given them than at present. Many goalkeepers feel that to penalise them for accidentally dropping the stick when in the act of clearing their goal is unfair, and that it should be legal for them to get rid of the ball without stick in hand, provided it is not wilfully thrown aside, so as to give the goalkeeper an undue advantage.

"Another point worthy of consideration, and strongly advocated by leading goalkeepers, is that liberty should be given to lob the ball out of goal when hard pressed. To lob the ball out along the ground cannot be regarded as dangerous. It would increase the strength of goalkeeping, and reduce the dangers appreciably. Goalkeeping is not everyone's fancy at the best, and it is essential that the position should be stripped of as much danger as possible."

DANCING "BOOM."

SPREAD OF THE TANGO IN LONDON.

London, during the coming winter, seems likely to witness a very decided "boom" in dancing.

The brighter pace set by ragtime music has brought about a revival of interest in the pastime among all classes, and the academies where the 'prentice foot is trained are busy a month in advance of the usual time.

In numerous West End centres leisured Londoners will be dancing by day as well as night. "Tango" teas and suppers will be regular features in the most modern clubs, which are modelling their programmes this year on a more ambitious scale. The Cabaret Club, for example, will provide dramatic and musical evenings, and trial performances on Thursday, new singers and artistes appearing in the presence of critics and managers. Many notable dancers will perform before its members, and plays will be submitted once a week by a Sunday theatre section.

The number of places where gaiety and Bohemianism flourish is increasing. Already particulars have been given of the prospective opening of one new centre of this sort, the Hippodrome, and other projects of the same sort are afoot. The home of one of the most exclusive of them will be the old Bond-street Gallery, a few doors from Piccadilly, and the four hundred members will have dances in the afternoon as well as at night. Artistes will be engaged to entertain the company during the tea and supper hours, and the new dances will be taught by specially engaged professors.

A shark nine foot five inches long has been caught at Deal by a boatman who was mackerel fishing.

A six horse-power motor-cycle with a side-car has been driven by Mr. D. Bell, of Glasgow, to the top of Ben Nevis, the ascent taking ten hours, and the descent two and three-quarter hours.

General Sir James Grierson received on behalf of the Government at Busbay Hall, Hertfordshire, the members of the French Army mission who have come to England to witness the Army exercise.

TROPICAL DEBILITY.

HOW TO OVERCOME THE WEAKNESS IT CAUSES.

Sir Thomas Stevenson and Sir Shirley Murphy, in their treatise on "Hygiene and Public Health," write with regard to the effect of the Indian climate: "The digestive powers are lessened, the nervous system is depressed, the functions of restoration and blood-making and the power of forming new and healthy tissues are all decreased."

Under these circumstances, it is hardly wonderful that people resort to "pegs" to buck them up. They are wiser, however, who pin their faith to Sanatogen, which gives the most refreshing and lasting feeling of well-being. It restores the physical strength and revitalises the nervous system, and, as a distinguished physician has written, "gives to brain and nerves their essential food in precisely the form in which they are capable of readily receiving and assimilating it."

The result is that all sensations of weakness rapidly disappear and are replaced by a feeling of returning strength, a fact which everyone can prove without trouble, for Sanatogen can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars in bottles of two sizes.

Sanatogen's value is so generally recognised that innumerable residents in India take it regularly every day to keep them in a condition of perfect fitness, both mental and bodily.

A SACRED IKON.

RETURNED AFTER BEING STOLEN 60 YEARS AGO.

The visit of the Russian fleet to Portland was marked by a curious incident, as the outcome of which Admiral von Essen, the Russian commander, is carrying back with him a venerated ikon (sacred image or picture) of St. Alexander Nevsky, the Patron Saint of St. Petersburg, which has been in England nearly 60 years. The most interesting feature of the affair, is that the ikon is finding its way back to Russia through the action of a Russian political refugee, a leading Radical member of the first Duma.

It is stated that this ikon of St. Alexander Nevsky (a Prince who lived in the thirteenth century, and was canonised by the Russian Church) belonged to the chapel of the garrison of Bermansund, a fort on one of the Aland Islands in the Baltic, stormed by the united English and French forces on August 28, 1854. The ikon fell into English hands, and was brought to England. It changed owners several times, found its way into the shop of a Southampton firm of picture dealers, was bought by a customer as a fine specimen of Russian ecclesiastical painting, and, finally, fell into the hands of M. Aladin, who emigrated to England after the sudden closure of the first Russian Parliament and is now living at Portsmouth.

Admiral von Essen was rather astonished when he received at Portland a letter from M. Aladin informing him that the ikon was in his possession and that he wished to present it to the Admiral "as an offering to the flagship Rurik, to be returned to its native land," to quote the letter, which, curiously enough, was written in English, not in Russian.

A somewhat delicate situation was thus created, and for the moment the Russian Admiral felt himself in a position of some embarrassment. How could he enter into official communication with a political refugee? On the other hand, it seemed impossible to ignore an offer so interesting and so courteously and spontaneously made without any conditions attaching to it. The difficulty was got over by the dispatch to Portsmouth of an officer in mufti, who finally came back with the ikon, which had been duly handed over to him.

The painting, which is on canvas, represents a handsome young warrior in an attitude of prayer, with eyes uplifted to heaven. It is enclosed in an antique gilded wood frame about 24in. by 14in. There is no signature, and the only indication of its history on the picture itself is a much faded pencilled inscription on the back: "Taken at Bermansund, 1854."

MR. JUSTICE BUCKNILL TO RETIRE.

LIGHT SIDE OF POPULAR LAWYER'S CAREER.

Mr. Justice Bucknill, who has announced his intention to retire in January next, will then have completed his 15th year on the Bench and almost his 69th year of age, having been born on April 18, 1845, and appointed a judge of the High Court on Jan. 2, 1899.

The son of Sir J. C. Bucknill, one of the pioneers of the Volunteer movement in the West of England, Sir Thomas Bucknill joined the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1868, and took silk in 1885, when he was appointed Recorder of Exeter, near which he was born. In 1892 he was returned as Conservative member for the Epsom Division of Surrey, which he represented until he was raised to the Bench.

Sir Thomas has been one of the "racing judges." Indeed, in his younger days he once rode as a gentleman jockey, under an assumed name. While fond of racing he never made bets. A daring rider to hounds, he met with his share of accidents. Only last May he was thrown from his horse on Epsom Downs and sustained a broken rib, notwithstanding which he travelled to London and sat in the Courts. Among the stories he has told of himself is one about his imprisonment when a lad by his own grandfather for getting into the hands of gipsies in Bosworth Park. The imprisonment lasted only an hour.

Once when acting as Vacation Judge, Mr. Justice Bucknill granted an injunction while he was engaged in a game of golf, and on another occasion he granted an injunction while out shooting. On the latter case coming into, Court counsel said: "Your lordship may remember this case." "I do indeed," replied the judge "because I nearly killed a peasant, a barrister, and a solicitor with one shot."

The late Sir Frank Lockwood once declared that "Tommy" Bucknill (as he was generally and liked to be called) was the most popular man at the Bar.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

HARRY TATE IN A REAL ACCIDENT.

Mr. Harry Tate, the music-hall artiste was riding in the side-car of a motor-cycle, near Grindleford, in the Peak district of Derbyshire, when a tyre burst. The driver was thrown from his seat and turned four or five somersaults. He was picked up badly bruised. The machine continued its course and ran into a ditch and then up a bank. Mr. Tate was unhurt.

BRITISH CHURCH IN SWEDEN.

The English church in Stockholm, which has been built at a beautiful spot in the park at Djurgaarden, was consecrated by the Bishop of London, who was assisted by seven English and twelve Swedish clergymen, including the Archbishop of Sweden. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess also attended.

RESCUED BUT ARRESTED.

A burglar at Auboue whom a shopkeeper caught in the act of breaking open the till scrambled through the window and fell into the river Orne. He sank at once and was drawing when the shopkeeper, who had followed him through the window, dived in after him and brought him with considerable difficulty to the bank. The burglar was then unconscious but the shopkeeper revived him by artificial respiration, and then handed him over to the police.

DANGEROUS HOBBLE SKIRT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has announced that it will publish the names ages and addresses of women injured on its lines through "unsuitable" clothing, such as hobble skirts, high heels and other "freakish" apparel, and that hereafter the road disclaims all liability for any accident due to tight skirts. The announcement states that women's dress, according to prevalent styles, has been responsible for a number of accidents, some of them serious. Falls down stairs and from cars have been frequent.

"SCOTSMEN AND INDIA."

The Edinburgh Philosophical Institution has arranged that the inaugural lecture of the session will this year be delivered on November 7 by Lord Crewe, his subject being Scotsmen and India. Lord Rosebery will preside. Of recent years the institution has been feeling the competition of numerous counter-attractions, although none of these are on quite the same lines as those provided by the Philosophical Institution. An appeal to the members for financial assistance has brought a fairly liberal response, among the donation to the funds being £100 from Lord Rosebery, the president and £150 from Mr. Andrew the Carnegie, who is one of the extraordinary directors.

RESCUE BY ST. BERNARDS.

Mr. Davison, an English tourist who left Bourg St. Pierre for the St. Bernard Hospice, was trying to take a short cut when he nearly fell over a dangerous precipice. He sprained his ankle and sustained other injuries which prevented him from moving. His cries of distress were heard after he had been in agony for some hours by the Hospice dogs, which speedily led rescuers to the scene, in spite of the fog and darkness. The rescue party succeeded in conveying Mr. Davison to the Hospice, whence he was conveyed to the Martigny infirmary.

SOCIALIST LEADER'S £50,000

The anti-Socialist Press is attacking the Socialist Press for concealing the fact that the late Herr August Babel, the famous German Socialist leader, left estate worth £50,000. The foundation of his fortune was undoubtedly the money left to him by an admirer several years ago, though no one was aware that the sum was of such an extent as to enable Herr Babel so soon afterwards to amass £50,000. It was stated at the time that Herr Babel gave one-half of his inheritance to the Socialist party funds and with the rest bought a villa at Zurich.

ALMOST DROWNED IN WHISKY.

Four labourers were almost drowned in whisky at Messrs. Dunville and Company's distillery, Belfast. They were at work near a large "wash" vat when by some unexplained means they were precipitated into it. Their cries brought other workmen to the scene but meantime they were overcome by the fumes and when at considerable risk to their rescuers they were dragged out each was in a state of collapse. Pending the arrival of the ambulance one man was conveyed in a motor-car to hospital, artificial respiration being applied to the others. All four are now in hospital in a rather critical condition.

WIFE'S FLIGHT FOR £100.

In spite of the counter-attraction of the Sunderland-Aston Villa football match, nearly twenty thousand people thronged the promenade at Roker, Durham, to witnesses the flights of M. Salmet, "The Daily Mail" airman. A touch of comedy preceded the flight of Mrs. E. Webb, of Tynemouth. "I shall fly," said Mrs Webb, half in jest. "I bet you a hundred pounds you won't," said her husband. "Is it a bet?" quickly asked the lady. "It is," was the reply. Without further ado, Mrs. Webb removed her hat, put on a veil and goggles, and was soon flying nearly a thousand feet over her husband, to whom she waved her hand in triumph.

PERSIAN PRINCE SHOT.

The Persian Prince, Abner Mazza, holding the rank of general in the Khedian army, arrived in St. Petersburg with his wife, intending to place his young son at the Military Academy. While unpacking their things at the hotel, the couple began to quarrel and the princess, after accusing her husband of wasting her family's estate, fired at him three revolver shots. Too penetrated the Prince's chest. He had to be taken to the hospital. He asked, however, that his wife might not be imprisoned, being of the opinion that she had acted in a fit of hysterics. Eventually a gendarme was placed at the door of her room at the hotel.

ST. PAUL'S CROSS.

One of the sights of London—the tent surrounding the cross on St. Paul's Cathedral—has disappeared. The cross and the pineapples now stand out in all the glory of their new gilt, and the scaffolding which has caused much curiosity to Londoners and holiday-makers, has been taken down.

Some three months ago the work of regilding the pineapples and the cross which had not been previously done for fifty years, was began. During the course of the work a portion of the original iron lightning conductors erected ever 140 years ago by Benjamin Franklin, was discovred. The special scaffolding, which was erected from the "Ball-room" to the top of the cross, was sixty feet high, and was riveted in every joint, not a single length of rope being used.

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THE
Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 15th October, 1913.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

MUCH has occurred in China since Sir J. N. Jordan sent in his report on the country for the year ending December, 1912. But the outlook is brighter than it was then. Yuan Shih-k'ai has been duly elected President of the Republic; the revolution has been quelled and Chinese methods being given free scope, recalcitrant individuals, disbanded and discontented soldiers, who have turned free-booters, will soon be disposed, of and once more peace will reign—and with it will come prosperity. Sir John Jordan pins his faith to Yuan, and, when the revolution was at its height, he expressed the opinion, in a letter to Sir Edward Grey, that Yuan Shih-k'ai was the only statesman in the country who seemed to appreciate the situation, which, Sir John described as one which could not be viewed without serious misgiving. "I never see him," wrote Sir John, "but he dwells upon the cry for money, which reaches him from all the provinces. The President remains the only strong man in the country and seems undeterred by the desertion of his friends and the calumnies of his enemies." Then, as now, brigandage and lawlessness were reported from all quarters, and the only redeeming feature of the situation was that foreigners were not molested. On the strength of this fact, Sir John, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has been asked if he cannot see his way to a reduction of the British garrisons in China. But these,—which comprise two regiments of Punjab Infantry, an Indian Mountain Battery in Hongkong and a battalion of British Infantry in Pekin and Tientsin—Sir John says are necessary for the protection of our interests, and he does not consider it would be safe to dispense with any of them, an opinion which will be widely endorsed by those acquainted with the Far East.

The Parliamentary paper, which contains Sir John Jordan's report, reproduces a remarkable manifesto, draughted by Yuan when his enemies described him as a Republican Dictator, a Chinese Napoleon, aiming at the throne. In it Yuan asked the world to believe that he had become a convert to Republican ideas long before the revolution broke out, and he called Heaven to witness that he would never be false to the charge the nation had confided to him. From youth up, according to Yuan, he admired the example of the Emperors Yao and Shun "who treated the empire as a public trust and considered that the record of a dynasty in history for good or ill is inseparably bound up with the public spirit or self-seeking by which it has been animated. On attaining middle age, Yuan continued, he grew more familiar with foreign affairs, was struck by the admirable Republican systems in France and America, and felt that they were a true embodiment of the democratic precepts of the ancients, and he rejoiced when the patriotic crusade started in Wuchung and its echoes went forth into all the provinces that his own ancient nation, after its two thousand years of despotism, adopted with one accord the Republican system of government. He reiterates the statement that he sought nothing but quiet retirement from public life, cherishing the hope that he might dwell in the seclusion of his own home and participate in the blessings of an age of peace. Never again shall China have a monarchy, said Yuan, "yet of late," he laments, "ignorant persons in the provinces have fabricated wild rumours to delude men's minds and have adduced the career of the First Napoleon on which to base their erroneous speculations. It were best not to inquire as to their motives; in some cases misconception may be the cause; in others, deliberate malice. I who bear this arduous responsibility feel it my bounden duty to stand at the helm in the hope of successfully breasting the wild waves."

Yuan Shih-k'ai has found since that he has the confidence of his countrymen. He also has that of the foreign ministers and settlers, so that now the country is once more free of internal strife, and he has the opportunity of working for the good of the country, for which he has already done more than any other of his colleagues. His first object, as we gather, is to discover means, whereby over a million men under arms shall be enabled to return to some form of settled life. That done, he will aim at the moral uplifting of the people; for, says he, China is as nearly destitute of religion as any country can be, and there is a growing feeling among reflecting men that education without religion will not produce the necessary element of stability. Commenting on this observation, Sir John Jordon writes: "The adoption of Christianity as the national religion can hardly be regarded as a serious proposal, but the mere fact that such an idea is occasionally mooted shows the wonderful change public opinion has undergone in recent years." Whether in this or in any other endeavour to ameliorate the condition of the people and to add to the welfare and prosperity of the nation, the new President may count on the hearty support of many capable men among his countrymen, and one of these, Li Yuan-hung, in a document reproduced as an appendix to Sir John Jordan's report, urges the necessity for prompt and energetic measures. Says he: "At a time like this, when our fortunes hang upon a thread and when even the greatest display of energy by no means secures us from the reproach of being too late, every day which passes enhances the danger and further procrastination can mean nothing less than ruin. In every department of Government a constructive policy has to be carried out in manifold directions, and success is impossible without ample supplies of money. A policy of raising loans remains the only course, even as if one cured an ulcer by cutting the flesh away. Railways and mines have to be pledged as security, while each plays for his own hand. The Powers are hungrily watching for the opportunity to gain monopoly of loans and to control their expenditure; if the slightest mistake is made they exercise a deadly coercion. The warning of the Yin dynasty is not far off; Poland affords an apt example. Is our ancient and noble race to sink lower than such as they?" The answer is that it is not, but the situation will not admit of procrastination, for the regeneration of China will prove a work of incalculable magnitude.

A GREAT LATIN SCHOLAR. The death of Professor Robinson Ellis removes the last of the elder generation of our great classical scholars. Since the death of Professor John Mayo of Cambridge, three years ago, Ellis was the last link left that united the present generation with past scholars—Shilleto and Paley, Conington and Munro, Jowett and Nettleship. The last named scholar though several years junior to Robinson Ellis, preceded him in the Corpus chair of Latin at Oxford mainly because he was Jowett's favourite pupil at Balliol and Jowett's influence in the University was very great. Conington had held, for fifteen years till his early death, the chair which had been founded under his influence in 1854, by Corpus Christi College, and then came Edwin Palmer—whose son is at present the Bishop of Bombay—who, however, resigned it after a few years on his appointment as Archdeacon of Oxford. Ellis was then holding the Latin chair in University College, London, in succession to the late Sir John Seeley, better known to fame as a historian than as a classical scholar through his masterly edition of the first book of Lion shows what the classics lost by his nomination to the Regius Professorship of History at Cambridge by Gladstone on the death of Charles Kingsley. He was a candidate for the Corpus Professorship; but was defeated by Nettleship. Even for the minor Readership he had to wait a few years still till he got it in 1883. He had already made a name by his elaborate critical edition of Catullus first published in 1867 and his commentary on the same great lyric poet of Rome ten years later. In 1893 Nettleship was removed by a sad death on the Alps and Jowett died a little later. Ellis was elected somewhat late in life; for he was then in his sixtieth year, and he continued to hold this Corpus Professorship of Latin for the last twenty years until his death just as he was entering upon his eightieth year. He was busy till almost the last with the work of his chair, giving lectures and commenting on Latin authors usually of the less-known type. He had devoted the best part of his lifetime to Catullus the greatest and best-known lyrist in Latin. But the last years of his life he gave up to the elucidation of minor poets and prose writers and especially Manilius who sang of the heavens and the constellations. Every year almost he delivered a set lecture on these writers or on subjects connected with Latin literature and palæography, and published it with elaborate additions. He even did some critical work on the fragments of Juvenal and the minor poems of Virgil. But all these later labours pale beside his grand work on Catullus, by which he will best be remembered in future. He had the great good fortune as well as the well-earned merit of having discovered in the Bodleian the best manuscript we possess of Catullus, and this discovery has justly been said to have opened a new chapter in the history of the text of this fine Roman poet. Ellis' critical labours have been acknowledged even in Germany where Emil Baehrens recognised its value in his own great text and commentary completed three years before his premature death in 1888. But even Bachren's work, valuable as it is, is marred by haste, though his reputation as a commentator stands deservedly high. Ellis also translated his favourite poet in English in the original metres, a task of great difficulty and delicasy, and dedicated the translation to Tennyson, a great admirer of Catullus on one of whose poem the celebrated * Atys*, he modelled his *Boadicea*, the metre being an echo of original. It is somewhat to be regretted that Robinson Ellis' labours on Catullus did not include a critical work on his place as a poet. It may be Sellar's treatment in the Roman Poets of the Republic prevented his handling the subject.

COCAINE TRAFFIC IN BENGAL. THE huge capture of cocaine, which was made the other day by members of the Bombay Customs Service, reminds us that the cocaine traffic began in this part of the country. It quickly spread, however, and Calcutta at present is having as much trouble with cocaine smugglers as Bombay ever had in the palmy days of this traffic, before constant alertness and rigid suppression by the authorities spoiled it as a remunerative occupation. The last report of the Bengal Excise Department shows that Calcutta has not yet been able to adopt with success the strict measures which have so much reduced the traffic in Bombay, for it says that the imports of the drug continue to be a source of great anxiety. "Notwithstanding the vigilance which is exercised by the Preventive officers of the Customs, Excise and Police Departments smuggling is very prevalent and large quantities of this drug pass in undetected.". During last year 748 persons were convicted of illicit sale and possession, and 5,438 ozs. were seized in Calcutta alone. There was a distinct increase in the severity of the sentences, which were imposed, but this welcome attitude on the part of the magistrates needs support by legislation, for the maximum penalty permitted by the present Bengal Excise Act is undoubtedly light. Prompt action in this way is necessary, for we remember that in Bombay no considerable improvement in the situation was achieved until a similar measure had been taken. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that a Bill to amend the Bengal Excise Act, and which contains a provision for enhancement of punishment, is now before the Viceroy's Council. Another measure, which, it is hoped, will help to check the traffic is the establishment of an Excise Intelligence Bureau to collate information regarding smugglers and the smuggling of excisable articles. This Bureau will work in connection with similar Bureaus, which have already been established in other provinces, while a strengthening of the Excise Department is also expected. The Calcutta returns certainly give a striking instance of the hold which cocaine is gaining on the people of this country, for an enormous decrease in the city of the consumption of ganja, a favourite native drug, is attributed largely to its substitution by cocaine.

CAUSATION OF ELEPHANTIASIS. One of the first things which shocks the newcomer to this country is the number of cases of that hideous disease, elephantiasis, which are to be seen in our cities. Elephantiasis is indeed deplorably common throughout the East. Any success in the investigation of its causation may result in benefit to thousands of sufferers, and thus the work which has recently been carried out under the Madras Government in Cochin seems to be of the highest importance, for it has added considerably to our present knowledge of the disease. It has for a long time been known that the disease is one the germs of which are carried and communicated by mosquitoes, and the particular variety of musquito which act in this manner has now been identified. They are known as *Culex fatigans, Nyssomyzomyia rossi, Culex myzorannulatus* and *Stegomyia scutellaris*, and a compaign against these species has been undertaken in Cochin. Another notable discovery is that filarial fever precedes by many months the appearance of elephantiasist. This fever is attributed to the death in the body of an adult worm, which acting as a foreign substance, produces irritation and inflammation of the lymphatic glands with subsequent fever. In the Madras Presidency the Surgeon-General has now ordered a careful study of the distribution of the disease throughout that province, particularly on the West Coast. He thus hopes to obtain light, in particular, regarding the curious distribution of elephantiasis in Madras City. There, for no known reason, the disease, while it is found in certain localities, is unknown in others. We hope a similar inquiry will shortly be commenced in the Bombay Presidency and in Bombay City, where as any one may discern cases of the disease are frequent.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Egypt" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 12th inst.

ENGLAND'S MISSION IN INDIA.

WHAT INDIA HAS DONE FOR THE ENGLISH.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

By J. V. MORTON.

Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D., K. C. S. I, requires no introduction to the citizens of Bombay—certainly not to those of the older generation, to those who can remember the dark days of the Mutiny, or to those who can vividly recall the fruitful period which gave to the city its Victoria Gardens and other cherished institutions.

There is a kind of free masonry among Anglo-Indians. The moment I met Sir George I felt that here was another who could not help saying of India, "*Hic amor, hace patria est.*" Yes, that little corner beyond all the world is full of the greatest smiles for us. How else could it be? It is our birthland: our earliest memories are full of its sights and sounds: all our people in various ways were rooted to the soil.

From our conversations grew this interview. Its supreme value lies in the fact that it expresses the opinions of one who has lived and studied in India, who is familiar with conditions and tendencies, and who, above all, loves India.

Like most men interested in India I have often asked myself "what is our mission"? I know that great Anglo-Indians like Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm believed that our mission in India was to train and educate the people so that they might eventually rule themselves. I know that this is a more or less impracticable ideal—impracticable because of racial rivalry and foreign covetousness. The old view and new are similarly at variance with regard to our relationship with India. As Col. Sir Francis Young husband has argued our relationship cannot be that of conqueror and conquered; neither can it be paternal or fraternal; it must be, can only be, that of mainly comradeship. The history of British India proves that to be the only satisfactory relationship. Thinking over these things I, one day, put this question to Sir George Birdwood: "What is England's mission in India?"

The question electrified the dear old gentleman. He replied with great spirit:

"Let me answer that question deliberately and methodically and fully; for it includes every other question involved in reference to the Indo-British connexion.

"Our own purpose, judged by the history of the rise, progress, and consolidation of the "Pax Britanica" in India, has been obviously to assure to Great Britain, the undisturbed monopoly and, failing that, the absolute freedom of our trade with the East Indies—that is, with all those countries from South Africa to Australasia, that form across the Indian Ocean sweeping arc of which India is politically and commercially the keystone.

"Provided we could enjoy that commerce in peace and security, it would be absurd for us to waste our resources in money and men in defending India from invasion by other foreigners and preserving the vast extended Peninsula from internal disorders.

"As to what may be the purpose of Providence in having placed us as the paramount power in India, I dare scarcely adventure to say. But in my heart of heart—responding in every beat to the affection of any Indian friends for myself—I do believe that there is a great and Divine purpose in it, and I am confirmed in this belief by the instructive beneficence of the English national character, universally, and by the particular and definite and unequivocal expression given to my own independent belief by men of such sound judgment and good counsel and weight of authority as Sir Monstuart Grant Duff and Monstuart Elphinstone, both genuine Scots, as shrewd and sagacious as they were just and generous.

"That purpose, as it seems to me, is first to insure India from ever relapsing into the wild anarchy of the thousand years before Plassey (1757) during which mad millennium let Englishmen never forget—the social and commercial life of India was kept intact simply by the virtue of the Brahmanical system of caste as stereotyped in the Code of Manu and similar Hindu Law Books. And being in India this duty, this most sacred duty, is imposed upon us, quite apart from our own profit in it, for the greater profit of the people of India.

"As for us preparing India for self-government—I cannot in the face of the history of India before the British settlement of the country regard the question as one of any practical moment for another century to come, and, possibly, then another. I base this conclusion also on the opinion of numbers of Indian gentlemen of unquestionable ability with whom I have discussed the question; and again, on the recent history of Turkey and Persia, and I will 'make bold' to add Japan.

"Nor am I certain that it is in the purpose of Almighty that we should go out of our direct way to seek any other end in India but our own good. Whenever we have intentionally attempted to do so we have done more harm than good—as in the destruction of the idiosyncratic handicraft arts of India by the teaching of our English schools of Art in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Lahore; and worse, in the undermining of the religious beliefs of the people of India by our atheistical and often in practice anti-theistical system of public education, we give India peace and prosperity, and, possibly, India is the happier for our administration of law and justice; but that is all I can of intellectual conviction, from the point of view of Indian interests, say in support of the British Raj in India.

"Nevertheless, acting on instinct, which is a sort of Divine inspiration, I would do as I dared to prepare India for some sort of self-government. I would put public education unreservedly in the hands of the people of India, and, emphatically, 'the schools of art' and I would let Indians monopolise the Judicial Departments. I would in every way foster the military and political virtues of the Rajputs and other princely families in India and fully throw the British Army and the Royal Navy open to them, and encourage social intercourse between them and ourselves so far as they sought it and reciprocated it. Above all I would do everything in my power to maintain the Brahmans in their position of supremacy in the caste system of the Code of Manu—the charter of the very existence of India—the breaking up of which would reduce India to worse anarchy than that to which the country was reduced between the 8th and the 18th centuries A. D."

II.

Sir George Birdwood's reference to the Rajputs took my mind back to a memorable passage, which, years ago, made an impression on me while reading Mr. Rudyard Kipling's letters of travel, "From Sea to Sea and other Sketches." The great problem of Rajputana, the "ancient cockpit" of India was there summed up in one of those acute observations which redeemed that book from the superficiality attaching to most *impressions de voyage*. The passage is well worth quoting. It reads:

"For how long can the vitality of a people whose life was arms be suspended? Then in the North say that, by favour of Government which brings peace, the Sikh Sirdars are nothing on their lands; and the Rajput Thakurs say of themselves that they are growing rusty. The old, old problem forces itself on the most unreflective mind at every turn in the gay streets of Udaipur. A Frenchman might write: "Behold there the horse of the Rajput—foaming, panting, caracoling, but always filtered, with his head so majestic upon his bosom, so amply filled with a generous heart. He rages but he does not advance. See there the destiny of the Rajput who best rides him, and upon whose left flank bounds the sabre useless—the haberdashery of the ironmonger only! Pity the horse in reason, for that life there is his *raison d'etre*. Pity ten thousand times more the Rajput, for he has no *raison d'etre*. He is an anachronism in a blue turban.' The Gaul might be wrong, but Tod wrote things which seem to support this view, in the days when he wished to make "buffer States" of the land he loved so well."

Since that impression was penned a great deal has been done to find new openings for the military zeal and fighting spirit of the Rajputs; but a great deal more yet remains to be done. Their ardour and their loyalty deserve further consideration, and therefore Sir George Birdwood's suggestion throws a rather new flood of light on a difficult and delicate problem. If Great Britain possessed such a thing as an Imperial policy this matter would receive careful attention, not only for the benefit of India but also for the benefit of the whole Empire.

Sir George Birdwood and I next went on to the subject of India's contribution to the world under the *Pax Britannica*. He said: "India's contribution to the *Pax Britannica* is absolutely nothing. It is only because England keeps the peace in India that India contributes to the peace of the world. Let England in deep disgust 'cut the painter', and let India go adrift—say, in 1957 or 2057—and at once India would be in Media's cauldron again, and the competition of the European rivals for the control of the navigation, commerce and conquest of the East Indies, would break out fresh, and to-day Canada and the United States and Australia and South Africa would unite and join in the competition."

Seeing that Sir George either unconsciously or deliberately ignored my point I turned to another question which, as I found out, appealed to him more strongly.

"What has India done for us?" he repeated "Why, literally everthing—everything that has made these islands, on the face of the globe as inconsiderable as the islands that make up Japan, the greatest Empire in prosperity and glory and wisdom and blessing and honour and power, the mightiest the world has ever known. In detail it started our Royal Navy on its modern basis; it made our commercial marine the carriers for all the world; it created the West End of London—Bayswater, almost from Temple Bar and Charing Cross—and the West End of Edinburgh, and again Cheltenham and Bath and Clifton; and it was the wealth of India, the Nibelung's Gold, brought us by our trade with India, that alone enabled us to face and repulse and crush Bonaparte down into the dust, and ship him off and tied him, like a sacred Prometheus to a before nameless rock in the South Atlantic—to die there like a Bengal tiger in its overlooked and forgotten jungle trap."

After I had recovered sufficiently from this rapid onslought of words I asked: "What should be India's place in the coming scheme of Imperial Federation?" The reply was:

"I for one do not believe that any federation is coming. I don't think that any of the Colonies capable of maintaining their independence want it; and already India suffers enough by being ruled by a country that does not fully understand the literary and artistic and religious culture of the peoples of India; and it would be fatal to the interests of India to be associated on anything but equal terms with the Dominion of Canada, the South African Union, and the Commonwealth of Australia, where the Aryan Hindus of India are regarded and treated as practically of the same race as the Hottentots and other Negroes of Africa, and lumped up with them as 'Niggers all.' I do not believe that Imperial Federation would in any way strengthen the United Kingdom, and my ideal of the Empire is the Federation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland with India—*Sri Bharatz* in the widest, highest, and most beneficial sense."

"But surely a federation of the British possessions is inevitable."

"It is not inevitable; it is all swell-headedness—when it is not craven self-distrust on our part, the part of the stay-at-home English people. The day we accept this federation and begin to rely on the support of our colonies be sure we are played out, like a bankrupt father living on the piety of his children! I am ready to confess that all this may be inspired by my prejudice against our Colonies on account of their treatment of Indians and again, in some degee because they send us their fruits and meats in such unwholesome condition. Any how the Colonies, at least Canada and South Africa, don't seem to 'care a dam.' [not damn but dam, the Indian smallest copper coin] for Imperial Federation and I don't care care seriously to consider the question until I can get a good apple from Canada or California and fresh mutton and beef from Australia."

THE TOLL OF THE SEA.

"VOLTURNO'S" FATE IN MID-OCEAN.

VIVID DESCRIPTIONS BY EYE-WITNESSES.

HEROISM OF OFFICERS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The flames on the "Volturno" are described by the "Carmania's" passengers as rising to a height of a hundred feet, as though a dozen hay-stacks were burning.

A most heroic sight was two officers working like demons with axes and crowbars, ripping up the deck to prevent the fire spreading aft where the survivors were huddled.

The difficulties of the boats trying to effect a rescue were shown by the fact that the boat of the liner 'Minneapolis' was carried off by the wind and current and the rudder broken. She was sighted by the "Carmania's" searchlight, and the liner steamed to her assistance. As the last occupant climbed on board, the boat was smashed against the "Carmania's" side. The time thus lost accounted for the "Carmania" not joining in the final rescue, Captain Bart signalling to the other Captains that he would stand aside if they would carry on the rescue.

When the boats arrived alongside the "Volturno", the plates were red hot, and clouds of steam were rising from the waterline. Rescues, however, were carried out most methodically, even the Captain's dog being taken off.—Reuter.

THE EXPLOSIONS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

The liner "Grosser Kurfuerst", in a wireless message, says that the fire on the "Volturno" started by an explosion in the forward hold at seven o'clock on Thursday morning.

The message dwells on the spectacle of the flames, which at times rose to eighty feet in the air. Fifty or more of the crew and passengers were killed by the explosion and the fire. When the flames reached the coal-bunkers, it became impossible to extinguish them.

The explosion in the evening caused a panic among the despairing people. When the "Grosser Kurfuerst's" boat got under the stern of the "Volturno," the people jumped into the sea so as to be rescued. A boat was out for six hours and was nearly lost in making the rescues.

The "Volturno's" second officer, Mr. Lloyd, displayed the greatest gallantry. He fell twenty feet while repairing the wireless apparatus, but continued to help in the rescue work. Later he made a perilous boat journey to the "Grosser Kurfuerst."—Reuter.

WITNESSES' VIVID NARRATIVES.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The "Carmania" has arrived at Fishguard. The captain has declined to make a statement, but Mr. Spurgeon relates that two of the "Volturno's" boats were safely launched. If these have been lost, as is feared, then the death-roll will be 170.

Mr. Spurgeon further related that while the passengers were breakfasting they felt that the ship was suddenly going full speed. When they reached the "Volturno", it was evident that the fire had gained the mastery. Captain Inch devoted his efforts to saving the passengers. Two of the boats were launched safely, but four were wrecked.

The account follows very closely the lines of the previous narrative and then adds that the "Carmania" made signals of encouragement to those on board the "Volturno," who waved handkerchiefs. The liner "Seydlitz" arrived and then the "Grosser Kurfuerst" and others. Captain Barr floated rafts, hoping that the "Volturno" could secure them.

At sunset the flames were breaking through great clouds of smoke. Captain Inch sent despairing messages for succour. He lowered a boat commanded by the "Volturno's" second officer to take a line from the "Grosser Kurfuerst," but he boat was smashed to pieces against the latter vessel's side, the crew being saved by a miracle. At 9-30 in the evening, the "Volturno" was a lurid glare. Captain Inch sent a last appeal and then the explosion occurred which seemed to seal the vessel's fate. The passengers on board the 'Carmania' gazing at the fearful spectacle saw a man swimming below. A British seaman immediately dived into the sea and saved him amid great cheering.

Dawn came but hope had been almost abandoned. The sea had abated to an extraordinary degree. The liners' boats rushed to render assistance and to their great relief they found that all the "Volturno's" passengers had survived the terrible night. Captain Inch was the last to leave the "Volturno," and took with him the ship's papers.

VALUABLE WORK OF AN OIL-SHIP.

Mr. Humphrey Jones, of Liverpool, a passenger by the "Carmania", in an interview, said that when Captain Barr realised the situation he called a Marconi operator to get into touch with the oil-steamer "Narragansett", so that the latter might pour oil on the waves and thus facilitate the work of rescue.

The "Narragansett" radiographed that she would "be up with the milk in the morning." She arrived at daybreak and instantly started pouring hundreds of tons of oil on the waves. Then, said Mr. Jones, there was a regular Spithead review. Every ship worked splendidly. The "Grosser Kurfuerst" did wonderfully, while the "Kroonland" and the "Czar" vied with one another in expediting the work of rescue. The spectacle of the burning ship and the haunting nightmare of seven hundred persons on the point of perishing was too terrible for words. But for the oil and the storm subsiding, all assuredly would have been lost.

SUPERB SEAMANSHIP.

Two Americans said that seas broke over the "Carmania" as she forged to the scene of the disaster. Captain Barr conducted the whole of the rescue operations magnificently. The passengers also pay a tribute to Captain Gardner's seamanship which they describe as superb. The "Carmania" made an exhaustive search for the two missing boats belonging to the "Volturno" but found only wreckage. Captain Barr ordered the smaller vessels to make a closer ring round the "Volturno" as they ran less risk of collision than the big liners. The passengers describe the dive of the British seaman to save the man who was seen in the water as an act of wonderful heroism.—Reuter.

FORTY PEOPLE INJURED BY EXPLOSIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Interviews with the "Carmania's" passengers in London, wireless messages from the liners "Grosser Kurfuerst," "Kroonland," "Devonian" and "Tourraine," together with striking photographs of the burning "Volturno", give vivid pictures of the disaster, though an authoritative account by the survivors and crew of the "Volturno" is still lacking.

All the stories concur, however, that the loss of life was due to the destruction of the boats, which were launched before the arrival of the liners.

The explosions in the evening are variously attributed to the flames reaching a thousand cases of gin in the hold, and to detonators and rockets stored in the chart-room exploding. The panic among the passengers was intensified by the explosions which, according to the "Grosser Kurfuerst," killed forty people and injured the captain.

Most of those on board the "Carmania" paced the decks all night, watching the boats helplessly tossing on the sea, unable to reach the "Volturno" on which the "Carmania" had focussed her searchlight.—Reuter.

HOW THE PASSENGERS FACED THE PERIL.

LATER.

The "Carmania" has arrived at Liverpool.

Captain Barr, in an interview, explained the numerous attempts made to establish a connection with the "Volturno." He manœuvred to get to the windward of the "Volturno" and told Captain Inch to string life-buoys on ropes in order that the "Carmania" might pick up any person jumping off the "Volturno." He said it was useless to send off any further boats in the "Carmania's" position. With a searchlight he watched the boats of the other liners. He thought it better to direct other vessels than to rush in and save the passengers. He had heard from the people in the boats that the people on the ship were as quiet as though terror was upon them. In the circumstances the captain of the "Volturno" acted most bravely, considering that he was one against so many terror-stricken people.—Reuter.

SUFFRAGETTE BATTLE.

POLICE WITH BATONS FIGHT AUDIENCE WITH CHAIRS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was addressing a meeting in Bow Baths this evening, when the police rushed in and attempted to arrest her.

A fierce fight ensued in which the police used their batons and those on the platform and members of the audience chairs, many of which were smashed. In the confusion, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst escaped. Mrs. Leigh was arrested.—Reuter.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S WEDDING.

RECEPTION AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The King and Queen held a reception at St. James's Palace, yesterday evening, on the occasion of the marriage of Prince Arthur of Connaught, which takes place to-morrow. Eight hundred guests were present, including all the members of the Royal Family.

At a meeting, yesterday, the Suffragettes decided to hold a demonstration on the day of the wedding.—Reuter.

THE DIESEL MYSTERY.

INVENTOR'S BODY BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN FOUND.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

A body, believed to be that of Herr Diesel, has been found in the Scheldt.—Reuter.

THE ULSTER QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain will preside at a meeting to be held shortly in Birmingham, to protest against Home Rule, which will be addressed by Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN COTTON.

DOMINIONS COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE POSSIBILITIES.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Before sailing for South Africa in February, the Royal Commission on the Dominions trade will take evidence in connection with the possibilities of cotton-growing in Australia.—Reuter.

CHINESE LOAN.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Reuter learns that though the reorganisation of the Chinese Salt Gabelle will still take a considerable time, a loan service, amounting to £125,000 sterling, which is secured thereon, is being punctually paid monthly in accordance with the loan contract. The four provinces specified therein are recognising and faithfully meeting their obligations.—Reuter.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE RESIGNS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Lord Alverstone has resigned.

His successor as the Lord Chief Justice will be appointed in a few days. There is reason to believe that this will be Sir Rufus Isaacs.—Reuter.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

COMMISSION TO SIT IN TWO SECTIONS.

PROGRAMME OF NEXT VISIT TO INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The members of the Public Services Commission leave for India on Thursday, to enquire into the Services other than the Indian Civil and Provincial Services. It will assemble first at Delhi on November 3, and will examine Imperial officers and witnesses from the United Provinces, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. It will then assemble at Calcutta in the middle of December to hear witnesses from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Burma. Early in February, it will go to Madras, and will complete its tour at Bombay, where witnesses from Western India and the Central Provinces will be heard.

In order that adequate time may be given for dealing with the numerous technical points arising in respect of the various services, the Commission will sit in two sections, each specialising as regards those points on its own list of services, but there will be ample consideration of all important matters by the full Commission, and there will be no division of the Commission regarding the four more important services, namely, Medical, Educational, Public Works and Railways.

The Commission is expected to return to England for the consideration of its report early in April.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

TWO PRIVY COUNCILLORS DEAD.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The deaths are announced of Sir Ford North, Mr. James Stuart, P. C., and Mr. Patrick Guiney, M.P. for Cork, County North.—Reuter.

[The Right Hon. Sir Ford North, P.C., F.R.S., F.R.M.S., was born at Liverpool on Jan. 10, 1830, the eldest son of John North, solicitor. He was educated at Winchester and University College, Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1856, was a Q.C. in 1877, a bencher in 1881, and a judge of the Queen's Bench Division in 1883. He resigned in 1900 when he was appointed to the Privy Council.]

[The Right Hon. James Stuart had been a director of Messrs J. and F. Colman, Ltd., the well-known mustard manufacturers of Norwich, since 1898. He was born in 1843, the eldest son of Joseph Gordon Stuart, of Balgonie Works, Markinch, Fifeshire, and married the eldest daughter of Mr. J. J. Coleman. He was educated at St. Andrew's and Cambridge Universities and was 3rd Wrangler in 1866. He was a Professor of Mechanism at Cambridge from 1875-89, and contested the Parliamentary representation of the University in 1882. He founded the system of University extension and the mechanical workshops in Cambridge. He was elected to Parliament as member for Hackney in 1884, but in the following year became Liberal member for the Shoreditch division and held the seat until 1900. From 1906 to 1910 he was member for Sunderland. He was Lord Rector of St. Andrew's university from 1898 to 1901 and was appointed a Privy Councillor in 1908.]

[Mr. Patrick Guiney was a devoted follower of Mr. William O'Brien. "I am proud to be elected a humble soldier to join the ranks of William O'Brien," was one of the declarations made by the member for North Cork immediately after the figures of the polling had been announced by the High Sheriff. Mr. Guiney could not fail to be a man after his leader's own heart, for he served three terms of imprisonment as a consequence of his activity in the Plan of Campaign movement. He was able to take more than a mere parochial view of his legislative duties, as he has had an American experience extending over fifteen years. He followed the calling of a farmer in the Newmarket district, where he was born in 1862. He belonged to a well-known local family, his brother being a successful solicitor and his father having been clerk to the Kanturk Union for thirty years. He represented Newmarket on the Kanturk Rural District Council, and sat for the same division on the Cork County Council.]

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The deaths are announced of Sir John Batty Tuke and Sir David Baird.—Reuter.

[Sir John Batty Tuke, M.D., D.S.C., M.P., was born at Beverley in 1835, and was educated at Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh University. He served in medical charge of troops in New Zealand from 1857 to 1860 and as surgeon of Colonial troops, New Zealand, from 1860 to 1863. Returning to Scotland he was Medical Superintendent of Fife and Kinross Asylum from 1865 to 1873 and subsequently practised in Edinburgh as a specialist in mental disease. He was Medical Director of the New Saughton Hall Asylum, Edinburgh, a member of the General Medical Council, and president of the Newrological Society of the United Kingdom. He had been Conservative member of the Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities since 1900.]

[Sir David Baird, 3rd baronet of Newbyth, was born in 1832 and succeeded to the title in 1852. He was the owner of about 3,000 acres and a soldier who had seen much service. Having been to school at Rugby he entered the Army in 1850 and saw active service almost immediately as he was in the Kaffir War in 1851 and 1852. He was again in the Crimea in 1854 and served in the Indian Mutiny in 1858. He retired with the rank of major. He married in 1864 the Hon. Ellen Stuart, daughter of the 12th Baron Blantyre, and had two sons and three daughters. He is succeeded by his son, Captain David Baird, M.V.O., of the Black Watch.]

The P. & O. Co's special steamer "Himalaya" passed Suez, outward bound to Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. on Monday, the 13th inst.

To commemorate the quartercentenary of the incident at Hornshole in 1514—a year after Flodden—when the youth of Hawick defeated a band of marauders, there is to be erected at Hawick an equestrian statue at an estimated cost of £1,200.

TERRIBLE MINE DISASTER.

FATAL EXPLOSION NEAR CARDIFF.

150 MEN BELIEVED TO HAVE PERISHED.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

An explosion occurred at the Universal Colliery, near Cardiff, to-day. There were 780 men working below, and it is feared that there will be a large death-roll.

Crowds of frantic women are at the pithead, and rescue parties from all parts are making gallant efforts.

According to the latest information, 327 men have been brought up alive, and six bodies. It is estimated that at least 150 persons have perished.—Reuter.

POLICE SHIKAR CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, Oct. 14.

The first witness before the Commission of Enquiry to-day was Akbar Arain who had given a petition to the Inspector-General of Police on the second day of the occurrence. He deposed that he hurried across the river on hearing about the riot from some woman, and went to Lahore to petition the Inspector-General. Witness was cross-examined at length by the defence.

The Commission then took down the statements of Choudari Ghulam Rasool, Deputy Superintendent, and Sub-Inspector Awhd Sarwar. The former admitted his previous statement before Mr. Kitchin, Deputy Commissioner, and said he did not infringe any rule in failing to investigate the riot. He stayed at the spot for ten minutes and left for a shoot. Later on he asked the Superintendent if he should make an enquiry on the spot and hold a further investigation; but the Superintendent told him that the case had already been sent up. He did not know that the police witnesses denied before the magistrate all about the shikar party.

The Sub-Inspector stated that he inspected Shahna's house, and left for Lahore on the day following the riot, but returned three days after. He made no further investigation.

THE PEOPLES BANK.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG DEPOSITORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

Strong dissatisfaction is expressed here, both among the depositors of the two closed banks and the general public that while the Investigating Committee's report is to be submitted on October 26, no auditors have yet been apparently engaged to go into the accounts of the banks. There are signs that the patience of even the most accommodating body of depositors is breaking down.

SERIOUS RAILWAY BREACHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHURDA ROAD (ORISSA), Oct. 14.

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. N. Railway, wires:—Owing to excessive rain, the line is breached on the east coast section of the B. N. Railway at frequent intervals between Ichhapuram, Ganjam and Naupada. Forty miles of the lines are affected. Transhipment of mails and passenger is quite impossible for the present and not likely to take place for several days. Telegraphic communication is also interrupted, and further and later details cannot be given.

BOMBAY STEAMER AGROUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

The steamer "Alavi," laden with salt and coming from Bombay, went aground in the Hooghly above Hooghly Point yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, while coming up the river.

On receipt of the information the Port Commissioners immediately despatched the tug steamer "Rescue" to her assistance.

The "Alavi" belongs to the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co. She was still aground last evening.

The agents of the company are Messrs, Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd.,

THE MYMENSINGH BOMB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

In connection with the recent bomb outrage at Mymensingh, which resulted in the death of Police-Inspector Bunkin Chander Chowdhury, the local police have arrested on suspicion one Mohendra Ganguli, a compounder working in a dispensary. He was placed yesterday before the Magistrate of Mymensingh who admitted him to bail.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

Lieut. General Sir Percy Lake, Chief of the General Staff, is due at Quetta on Oct. 16, where he will remain until the 25th. His dates thereafter will be Malakand, 27th to 29th; Peshawar, Nov. 30 to December 1; Lahore, 2nd to 7th; Delhi, 8th to 9th; Nasirabad, 10th to 12th; Ajmere, 13th and 14th; Jhansi, 16th to 20th; Jubbulpore, 21st; Aurangabad, 22nd to 24th; arrive at Delhi, 25th.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

A UNITED INDIA.

MOSLEM VIEW OF FEDERATION.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Mr. Wazir Hassan, Secretary of the All India Moslem League, Lucknow, addressing the London Indian Association, reviewed the growth of co-operation between Mahomedans and Hindus in India, emphasising the need for education to make the co-operation of the former effective. It was impossible, however, to dissociate religion from politics; therefore, he looked forward to a United India in which the union would be a union of communities on federal lines, a federation of faiths no less strong than the federation of the American States or German Kingdoms. The Musulman mind was awakening to the defects of the present administration. The unity of Hindus and Mussulmans was not to be united in opposition to the British Government, though it was true they wished to unite in attacking a citadel of bureaucratic, despotic rule with its inevitable abuses. Naturally, self-government could not be achieved in a day; it would only follow a development of the common nationality, requiring many decades of patient labour and sustained effort.

Mr. C. Ghose, barrister, of Calcutta, cordially reciprocated these sentiments, and gave several instances of harmonious co-operation.—Reuter.

MURREE ASSAULT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

The Murree assault case was taken up at Rawalpindi before the district magistrate on Monday. The prosecution was represented by Mr. Parkar, and the accused by Mr. Bevax Petman. At the request of Mr. Parkar, the magistrate added the third charge under section 452. The accused waived the right to be tried by jury, and made statements indicating that the cause of the trouble was to demand that Woodley should apologise to the ladies. Complainant and some prosecution witnesses were examined.

KARACHI COMMISSIONER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 14.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Acting Commissioner in Sind, is leaving Karachi for Bombay by the mail steamer on Thursday evening.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, C. S. I., is expected to reach Karachi on Saturday afternoon by the mail steamer, and will at once resume charge of the office of Commissioner. Mr. Lucas's health, it is understood, has much improved by his visit Home. Mr. Lucas will be accompanied to Karachi by the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill, C. S. I., C. I. E., Member of the Bombay Executive Council, who is expected to spend about a fortnight in the province.

MOSLEM CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 14.

The Moslem Education Conference, which concluded its deliberations to-day, has drawn up a number of resolutions which embody the views of the delegates. The Hon Mr. Claude Hill yesterday opened the conference in a speech in which he praised the sobriety of the Mahomedans of the Presidency in political and educational matters, especially at the present time when the Mahomedan community was passing through a crisis. Nawab Haji Ishac Khan, C. S., Honorary Secretary, M. A. O. College, Aligarh, presided.

STILL ANOTHER FAILURE IN KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 14.

The failure of the firm of Nichaldas Tejumal, piece-goods merchants of Karachi, is reported to-day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I live at the junction of Foras and Lamington Roads where the whole atmosphere seemed to have been pervaded with an obnoxious smell on the evening of Thursday last when the storm passed over the city. Since then almost every evening with the commencement of the strong wind followed by rain the nuisance is repeated. Yesterday evening it was greater than on any previous day, and while I was at a friend's house at Sleater Road next to the Grant Road station we were sick of the same offensive smell. Another friend who presently came in there said that the nuisance was nothing as compared with that at the Grant Road corner.

I write these few lines with the desire of drawing the attention of the Executive Health Officer to this abominable nuisance and request him, if he is aware of the same, to be kind enough to explain the cause of it, and if possible to prevent its repetition in future.—Yours, &c.,

P.

Oct. 14.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held last evening, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board considered the draft administration report of the Board for the year ending March 31.

INDIANS IN AFRICA.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE CAMPAIGN.

APPEAL TO COMPATRIOTS FOR FUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS Oct. 14th

Mr. G. A. Natesan, Secretary, Indian South African League, has issued a long and spirited appeal to the public for funds in aid of the Indians in South Africa, who have launched themselves fearlessly on the passive resistance campaign.

In concluding the appeal Mr. Natesan writes, "I have taken the liberty of encroaching upon your space with a view to putting before the public how real and just are the grievances of His Majesty's Indian subjects in South Africa and how, under the circumstances narrated above, they are justified in starting once more the campaign of passive resistance, the only peaceful and constitutional method of agitation left open to them. The Indians of South Africa are now determined to see that the objectionable provisions of the latest Act are removed from the statute book. They appeal to the Imperial and Indian Governments and also to the Indian and British public and to the Press to do their utmost to protect them from this un-British and autocratic legislation. They also make an earnest appeal to the Crown to exercise its Royal prerogative of vetoing this measure within twelve months of the date of promulgation. Until this is done Mr Gandhi and his brave band of followers men and women of all classes and creeds and of various stations in life, will be prepared to go to jail any number of times and undergo ordeals fearlessly and dauntlessly as they have done in the past, and while the passive resisters are in jail hundreds of business firms and individual traders and hawkers will find their trade paralysed, not to speak of the desolation and misery which will be brought on many a home in South Africa. The present campaign of passive resistance will be the fiercest ever witnessed."

The first list of subscriptions published is headed by a donation of Rs. 1,500 from Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer. Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, the Hon Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, the Hon Mr. Sarma, Mr G. A. Natesan, Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr Rangachariar have each subscribed Rs. 100.

FLOODS IN COLOMBO.

RECORD FOR HEIGHT AND DAMAGE.

It becomes increasingly clear that the floods, so far as Colombo is concerned, have been easily a record as to height, and probably to damage also. In the outstations the plight of villagers is desperate in the extreme and the Government Agent of the Western Province is devoting his attention to sending relief boats and food to isolated villagers in the neighbourhood within his reach and in one village alone he states 250 villagers are completely cut off. In scores of other outstations, a similar state of affairs prevails and as a result of the railway difficulties wagon loads of rice are held up at Maradana. A relief fund may be opened later. Thousands of villagers in the low-country are homeless. The water which rose to 13 feet 6 ins. above mean sea level at Victoria Bridge, is now subsiding. Four lives have been lost in the Colombo district, two at Panchikawate, one on the Ridgeway Links, and one man was also drowned at Cotta.

The only news received as to the death of Mr. Edward Young is that he was washed away in attempting to cross a gulley to Ratnapura. On Oct. 8, several European gentlemen made their way to the Golf Links via Gregory's Road and Kanatta Road, and their experiences, says the "Times of Ceylon," were thrilling. At times they were wading breast high in water but at last managed to hire a boat in which they were rowed in the direction of the links. The links appeared a solid sheet of water; the pavilion seemed completely surrounded; the K.V. railway line which stands upon an embankment raised some feet above the course was quite covered; and the stone upon the course, which marks the greatest height of the record floods of 1904, and which stands about 100 yards from the pavilion, had long ago disappeared.

JOLLY-BOAT CAPSIZED.

ENGINEER'S ADVENTURE IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Mr. Munrol, fourth engineer of the steamship "Dumra," was returning in jolly boat No. 400 from the steamship "Pandua" on Monday evening about seven o'clock during a sudden squall. Between the Prince's and Victoria Docks and the S. S. "Pandua," the jolly-boat capsized owing to the rough weather, and Mr. Munrol was thrown into the sea. The steam-launch "Thistle", which was at that time steaming by, picked up Mr. Munrol, and all the khalasis and brought them safely ashore. The jolly-boat drifted away and disappeared

VEHICLES COLLIDE.

On Monday evening about seven o'clock when a storm burst and it began to rain heavily, a shigram owned by Mr. Haji Ebrahim Mahomed Ebrahim collided with a victoria belonging to Mrs. Gurabai Karmarker, on Lamington road. The shigram was proceeding along Lamington road towards Queen's road, and the victoria came from the opposite direction, and the collision occurred at the junction of the two roads. As it was raining hard, the two coachmen could not see properly, and miscalculated the distance. The victoria was completely disabled, whilst the left shaft of the shigram was smashed and the horse was slightly injured. The occupants of both the conveyances as well as the coach men fortunately escaped unhurt.

On the occasion of Mr. J. A. Smith's resignation of the post of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, the Governor-in-Council has recorded their appreciation of the devotion to duty, and unremitting industry displayed by Mr. Smith throughout the course of his long and honourable career.

CAWNPORE RIOT CASE.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE OF PEACE.

RELEASE OF ALL ACCUSED PERSONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CAWNPORE, Oct. 14.

H. E. the Viceroy reached Cawnpore by special train this morning at 9-35 a. m. The railway station had been decorated by the local Mahomedans.

Although the arrival was private His Excellency was received at the station by the Hon. Mr. D. C. Baillie, the Hon. Mr. Ali Imam and other prominent officials. From the railway station His Excellency and party drove direct to the Machhli Bazar mosque, where the Hon. the Raja of Mahmoodabad, Mr. Mazharal Haque and other prominent Mahomedans received His Excellency and party.

His Excellency went inside the mosque, a special carpet being spread for him to walk on and spent 20 minutes in inspecting it. He conversed freely with Moulana Abdul Bari, a religious leader of the Musulmans, and through him asked the Mahomedans to forget all that had happened.

VICEROY RECEIVES DEPUTATION.

A deputation of local Mohomedans consisting of Nawab Syed Fyed Ali Khan, Nawab Syed Gaffar Ali Khan, Hafiz Mahomed Halim, Honorary Magistrate, and Mahomed Hashim, Sheik Sana Nadim, Hafiz Ahmed Ullah, and Karim Ahmed, Trustees of the Machhli Bazar mosque, and Syed Fazhir Rehman, vakil and secretary of the District Moslem League, waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy to-day at the Circuit House with an address. Besides the members of the deputation, a large number of prominent Mahomedans, including the Raja of Mahmoodabad, Mr Mazharal Haque, the Hon'ble Mr Syed Raza Ali, the Hon'ble Mr Shahid Hussein, Mr. Mahomed Nasim, Mr Nabee Ullah Masood, Mahtisham Ali and nearly all the advocates engaged in the case were present at the Circuit House.

Syed Fazhir Rehman, secretary of the District Moslem League, who had taken a prominent part in the recent affairs, read the following address which was presented in a handsome casket to His Excellency by Nawab Syed Ali Khan:—

ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY

May it please Your Excellency—The Mussulman residents of the city of Cawnpore beg to approach Your Excellency with this humble address of welcome on the occasion of Your Excellency's visit to this town. We remember with gratification and pride Your Excellency's last visit to our historic city when Your Excellency was pleased to lay the foundation stone of the memorial to our dearly beloved late King Edward the Seventh, the Peacemaker. We greatly regret that recently the peace of our town has been disturbed by the events of the 3rd of August in connection with the Machhli Bazar mosque, and we strongly condemn the action of those who took part in the unlawful act of throwing brickbats or otherwise behaved in a lawless manner, and we assure Your Excellency that we, Mussulmans of Cawnpore, are the most law-abiding and loyal subjects of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. We are fully aware of and grateful to, Your Excellency for your well-known sympathy with the distress and misery of humanity in any form or shape, and we beg to offer our most grateful thanks for Your Lordship's munificent donation in aid of the widows and orphans in the loss that they have sustained in the recent disturbances. We beg to assure Your Excellency that we have the fullest confidence in your justice and sympathy, and in this spirit we are content to leave the decision of the questions arising out of the present situation. Your Excellency has at heart the best interests of our community.

LORD HARDINGE'S REPLY.

ADMONITION AND SYMPATHY.

His Excellency replied as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The address that you have just read is a sort of profound satisfaction to me since it contains not only an expression of confidence in my justice and sympathy, but of what I prize much more, viz, that loyalty to our King-Emperor which, I am happy to think, has always been one of the chief characteristics of the Mahomedan community in this country. Had I not been firmly convinced of the loyalty and sentiments of your community, I would not have come from Simla to Cawnpore to-day.

It is unnecessary for me to repeat here the assurance that I gave quite recently in the Imperial Legislative Council that there has been no change in the policy of the Government towards the religious beliefs of the subjects of the King-Emperor in India; for you all know that this is true. With the march of progress and civilisation, it is always possible that the construction of roads, railways, or canals, may clash with existing buildings, religious or otherwise. But you may rest assured that Government will always treat with the utmost consideration, the claims of any who may consider their interests affected, and will always endeavour to find a solution of the question at issue in a sense satisfactory to all concerned.

Knowing, as I do, the generous and kindly character of your Lieutenant-Governor, I feel confident that, if you had been equally anxious as I have been, to find a solution of the question of the mosque, you would have succeeded in doing so and in meeting Sir James Meston's wishes. Had this happened, the sad and deplorable incidents of the 3rd of August would not have occurred, and widows and orphans would not have had cause to mourn for their husbands and fathers. This is now past history which, I hope, may soon be forgotten.

A MESSAGE OF PEACE.

I have come from Simla with the express purpose of bringing to you peace. You tell me, in your address, that you are content to leave the decision of the questions arising out of the present situation in my hands, believing that I have at heart the best interests of your community. It is true that I have at heart the best interests of your community, and I

have given much thought to this matter and to a possible solution.

After long and careful consideration I have arrived at the decision that an arcade of at least eight feet in height should be built, upon which the 'Dalan' could be placed in the same relative position as before, but on a higher level thereby securing space for the pavement below, without interfering with the relative position of the buildings pertaining to the mosque. I regard it as immaterial to whom the land upon which it is built is considered to belong; but it is essential that the general public, as well as those who go to worship at the mosque, should be entitled to use it as a footpath. Further, the Mutiwallis should build the arcade and construct the pavement below, these constructions being in accordance with the plans approved by the Municipal Board.

THE ACCUSED ADMONISHED.

As regards those who have been charged with having committed riot on the 3rd of August, I wish to say a few words. I am your father, and you are my children; when children do wrong it is the duty of their father, while inspired by the most kindly feelings, to admonish them so that they may learn wisdom and not err again. My words are not addressed to you personally, but to those who are charged with having committed riot and have now suffered imprisonment for the last ten weeks. These, if guilty of violence, have put themselves in the wrong, for they are accused of having resisted constituted authority, and have thus not only broken the law, but also the very well-known and universally acknowledged principle of the great Islamic faith which they profess and follow. The maintenance of constituted authority is the duty of the Government, and I say, as the head of the Government of India, under all circumstances, it will be maintained. Under ordinary circumstances, it would have been the duty of the Government to prosecute and obtain the punishment of the prisoners. But they have already suffered severely, and, as I have said before, I have come to Cawnpore to give peace. I also wish to show mercy to those who instigated the riot and who are thus responsible for the harm that has occurred and are the least deserving of consideration, but, as a solution of the difficulty connected with the mosques has been found, I am anxious that the incidents which aroused so much feeling and excitement should be now buried in oblivion. I trust however, that if clemency is extended to the instigators, the melancholy consequences of their intemperate oratory may be a warning to them and to others against similar reckless speaking in the future.

ACCUSED TO BE RELEASED.

I wish the sufferings of all those who are charged with having taken part in the riot to now cease, and I have, therefore, with the full concurrence of Sir James Meston and of Mr. Baillie, invited the Local Government to take immediate steps for the provisions of section 494 of the Criminal Procedure Code to be applied to all those connected with the riot who have been committed to the court of session for trial.

I devoutly trust that the solution of the question of the mosque, and the decision that I have taken in connection with those now under commitment for trial, may bring peace and contentment, not only in Cawnpore, but amongst the whole of the Mahomedan community in India, that no action may be taken locally or otherwise tending in any way to perpetuate the melancholy memories of the past few months, and that all Mahomedans may unite together in loyalty to their sovereign and in loyal co-operation with constituted authority for the maintenance of law and order and for the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the great and beautiful land in which we live.

The reply of His Excellency was translated in Urdu by Khan Bahadur Moula Bux, translator.

SCENE AT SESSIONS COURT.

RELEASE OF THE ACCUSED.

A very large crowd gathered in the precincts of the sessions court to-day in expectation of the release of the 106 accused in the Cawnpore mosque cases.

Mr. D. R. Lyle, Sessions Judge who had been specially deputed by the Local Government to try the case, was present. Though to-day was not the date fixed for the trial of the case, Mr. Guy P. Boys, counsel for the Crown, with Mr. Masharal Haque, Syed Fazlur Rehman and other counsel for the defence put in an appearance in the court at noon. Mr. Boys stated that, under instructions from the Local Government, he applied for the withdrawal of the cases against all the accused in the three different cases which had been committed to the sessions.

Mr. Haque in response to the court stated that he gladly accepted the situation.

The prisoners were released, and were taken to their respective homes in gharries which had been specially provided for them.

The police had considerable difficulty in controlling the crowd which gathered in the court compound.

JURY OF WOMEN.

TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF A WOMAN PRISONER.

"Ladies of the jury" was the unusual form of address employed in a criminal court in San Francisco, in the case of a married woman, Bertha J. Williams, accused of sending a threatening letter to Mrs. Nanette Robinson with intent to extort dols 150 (£30) from her. The prisoner demanded that she should be tried by a jury of women, a demand which was only satisfied by the mutual consent of the counsel concerned through the rejection of all men jurors by means of "peremptory challenges."

The twelve jurywomen, selected from the higher walks of social life, earned high praise from the judge, who commented on their "honesty and intuitive power to detect untruthfulness in witnesses." The judge in dismissing the jury contrasted their readiness to perform the duties of citizenship with the frivolous excuses offered by men anxious to evade serving on a jury.

After the prisoner had explained that she wrote the letter as a joke, the jury deliberated for two hours, and decided that the prosecution had failed to prove intention to levy blackmail. They returned a verdict of not guilty.

Juries composed partly of women and partly of men are now an established feature in the Californian courts; but an "all women" jury in a criminal trial is an innovation there.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

PROPOSED SCHOOL FOR ORIENTAL STUDIES.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Mr. Justice Heaton, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

Dr. N. F. Surveyor moved as recommended by the Faculty of Medicine and the Syndicate—"That the Sassoon Hospitals and the B. J. Medical School, Poona, the Civil Hospital and the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, and the Civil Hospital and Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind), be recognized for the purposes of post-graduate study in connection with the examinations for the degrees of M. D. and M. S."

On being put to the vote the proposal was agreed to.

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

Consideration was then given to the question of Oriental studies raised in a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay arising out of the recommendations of the Conference of Orientalists held in Simla in July, 1911. Government asked if the University was prepared to establish a branch of Oriental studies with corresponding degree, if a Sankrit school were established at Poona for the training of pandits. The school would be furnished with a good library to which the collection of manuscripts at the Deccan College might be transferred. The students at the proposed school be partly pandits engaged in the acquisition of Oriental learning on the traditional lines, and partly graduates interested either in Oriental research or in extending their knowledge of the more recondite branches of Oriental studies. The staff would consequently consist partly of the repositories of the ancient traditional learning and partly of modern Oriental scholars. Provision would also be made for the imparting of an elementary knowledge of the English language to the pandit students and of the German and French languages, a knowledge of which is necessary for the study of modern methods of criticism, to the graduate students.

SANSKRIT SCHOOL AT POONA.

Sir Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar moved as recommended by the Faculty of Arts and the Syndicate—"That Government be informed that the University is prepared to establish a branch of Oriental studies with suitable titles of distinction if arrangements are made for the teaching of this branch of knowledge generally on the lines indicated in the Government letter."

He said that at the Conference of Orientalists held at Simla in July, 1911, there was a general consensus of opinion that it was necessary, while making provision for Oriental study and research on modern critical lines, to maintain side by side with it the ancient and indigenous systems of instruction, since the world of scholarship would, it was thought, suffer irreparable loss if the old type of pandit and maulvi were to die out, and that what was needed to promote these indigenous systems was encouragement rather than reform. With this object in view, it has been suggested that a Sanskrit school might be established at Poona for the training of pandits. The assistance of pandits was found essential for imparting knowledge of the Sanskrit language. European scholars had found their help necessary and extremely desirable. It was stated that pandits obstructed the progress of the department, but it was not so. Sir Ramkrishna submitted that the pandits deserved encouragement and some degrees might be conferred upon them, not B. A. and M. A. degrees, but some other kind of degrees. The pandits had undertaken the study of Sanskrit out of reverence for old learning and through religious motives. In conclusion, he hoped the Senate would take the serious and sympathetic view which the proposal deserved.

Erwad Jivanji Mody seconded the proposition, remarking that the Senate should continue the traditional learning which came to them from olden times. If this proposition were brought forward 25 years hence, he would be of the same opinion as Paranjpy. Even European scholars were in favour of preserving this class of pandits. Their status and knowledge might be improved by encouragement.

DEGREE IN LEARNING.

Principal R. P. Paranjpye had given notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—"Omit all words after "informed" in line 1 of the motion and substitute the following: "that while the University is not prepared to recognise students under training as Pandits or Moulvis on traditional lines, it is prepared, if arrangements are made for the teaching of Sanskrit on the lines indicated in the Government letter, to institute a degree in Oriental learning to be taken after the B. A. degree." And if the amendment failed, he would move: omit all words after "informed" in line 1 of the motion and substitute the following: "that while the University is not prepared to recognise students under training as Pandits or Moulvis on traditional lines, it is prepared, if arrangements are made for the teaching of Sanskrit on the lines indicated in the Government letter to institute a branch of Oriental studies with suitable degrees, the entrance qualification for students taking up that branch being the completion of the first year course in Arts as in the case of students taking up the study of medicine, engineering, agriculture, or commerce."

In moving the first part of his amendment, Principal Paranjpye said that he opposed the proposal in the interest of the University. The University was incorporated for the diffusion and encouragement of liberal education and no one could say that the traditional education of pandits was liberal. And as it was not, they could not encourage it. That kind of training only developed the faculty of memory. But the members of the Senate had, times out of numbers, protested against the excessive exercise of memory. The Senate, in his opinion, would not be doing a proper thing if they recognised the traditional learning. The traditional learning and modern methods were so incompatible that they both could not be maintained; at the same time traditional learning would not stand the test of modern methods. The pandits might be left to take care of themselves. If Government chose to give them encouragement let them do it themselves. The University should have nothing to do with it. He did not want traditional learning at the cost of liberal education.

Mr. K. Natrajan seconded the amendment. He said it was a matter of surprise to him that, in such times of progress, a case was attempted to be made out for preserving the class of pandits referred to. Pandits had certain uses of their own, he admitted, but, in face of the harmful mode of learning, it was not advisable for the University to recognise the traditional learning by instituting degrees for them. The University must not extend their recognition to any one who had not got an insight into the outlook of modern life. The pundits' outlook was so narrow, and traditional learning so harmful, that it was impossible for the University to recognise it, it being quite opposed to all the principles of liberal education.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, said that Government had an open mind on the subject. The Bombay Government having received certain suggestions from the Government of India, the same were placed before the Senate, and it was for them to say what they thought of it. The origin lay absolutely with the Orientalists, who met in Simla, and the Government of India had taken up the matter with a view to encourage and not reform the Pandits.

The Senate then adjourned to November 14.

THE BYCULLA MURDER.

JURY'S VERDICT.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, yesterday, concluded the adjourned enquiry regarding the death of an Irani, named Ardeshir Khodabux, (25), who died from the effect of stabs alleged to have been inflicted on him by a Hindu named Hirji Bala.

Abdul Kader, a servant, employed in the shop of the deceased's uncle, Ardeshir Nashirwan, which is situated on the Parel road, Byculla, deposed that on the 6th inst., at 2-30 a. m., he heard an alarm of 'thief' raised by his master and woke, when he saw the deceased stagger from the shop to kitchen and fall. His clothes were covered with blood. Hirji Bala was in the kitchen struggling with the owner of the shop, who had caught him. Hirji had a knife in his hand with which he stabbed the owner. Witness went to the assistance of his master, and he, too, was stabbed to death by Hirji on the chest. The noise brought two men of the Salvation Army into the kitchen, and they seized Hirji, and tied him with broad cotton bands. Hirji's clothes were covered with blood. The police took the deceased and the owner to the hospital, and Hirji to the Police Station.

Another servant, in the same shop named Adan Budhan, stated that he woke up on hearing a cry of "thief" raised by the deceased. Shortly after the deceased opened the door of the kitchen to which he had staggered from the shop, and fell. He saw Hirji go from the shop into the kitchen with an open knife in his hand. Witness' master caught Hirji when the latter stabbed him in several places. Adbul Kader went to his master's assistance and was also stabbed by Hirji.

Nandlal Gahad, an adjutant in the Salvation Army, was next examined. He deposed to having heard the alarm and having gone into the kitchen with Poonasi Jiwal, the cook. Witness saw the owner holding Hirji by one hand. The latter had a knife in his hand. The deceased was lying on the floor. Witness saw Hirji stab the owner of the shop. Witness and Poonasi caught Hirji and disarmed him. They all then tied him and witness brought the police.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon who examined the body of the deceased, said he found eleven wounds on the body. Death was due to haemorrhage from those wounds.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been stabbed with a knife by one Hirji Bala. Under such circumstances the act of Hirji was to commit an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

THE COLOMBO TRAGEDY.

DOCTOR WORRIED BY CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

It was disclosed at the inquest on the body of Dr. M. de Lancy Robinson, Acting Medical Officer of Health, Colombo Municipal Council, who committed suicide on Oct. 8, that he had been considerably depressed owing to the recent outbreak of cholera in the city and held himself to blame for not ordering a *post mortem* examination on the body of a man since recognised as having died of cholera. Rather than face what he considered disgrace he cut his throat with a razor at the Galle Face Hotel, and then jumped from a window of a suite of rooms he was occupying to the lawn below, a distance of about seventy-five feet. He sustained terrible injuries and died on the way to hospital. The news of the tragic occurrence created a sensation in the city as the deceased was well known and popular. Dr. Robinson attended his office at Maligakande as usual in the morning and those to whom he spoke there state that he was as cheerful and bright as usual. He returned to the Galle Face Hotel from the office by motor-car and went straight up to his rooms on the third floor facing the sea. Shortly afterwards his wife ran down to the vestibule calling for help. Some of the clerks in the office, the hall porter and a few visitors who were about at the time ran to her assistance and she cried out that her husband had flung himself out of a window. The horrified listeners at once ran out to the lawn, where they found Dr. Robinson. A summons was sent to Dr. Garden, who lives at the hotel, and on his arrival the doctor was carried to the drawing-room and his injuries were given temporary attention. Dr. Robinson was subsequently conveyed to the General Hospital, but he died before reaching the institution.

The deceased came out to the Island on June 12th, 1909, as Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and he has been acting as Medical Officer since the departure on leave in March last of Dr. Marshall Philip. He was thirty-one years of age and was a qualified M.D. and B.Sc., London.

A painful fact in connection with the tragic affair, is that Dr. Robinson's wife only returned to the Island on October 1st, from a trip to Singapore.

Owing to the record wheat harvest in Hertfordshire and Essex, where from seven to eight quarters per acre have been obtained, the price of the quartern loaf is to be reduced from 6d, to 5d.

THE POET'S POLE-STAR.

(By Pestanji Dorabji Khandalavala.)

It is invisible to most mortal eyes. But its flame consoles the universe. It is felt despite the obscurity of conscience. For ages men have hoped through it. Incessantly bespattered by black volcanoes from below, it may be eclipsed but never effaced, for it is the star of mighty love. Now and again one of its rays comes down to shed its lustre from the eyes of a woman. Then poets and philosophers pause in ecstacy. In the depths of boundless tenderness of those melancholy eyes is seen the infinite hope of worlds. Bending the knee to this marvellous sister, poets have asked: "Have I met thee in the realities of life, or art thou the dream of the sick soul? "Thou hast met me, and I am the dream of thy sick soul." In the hands of enthusiastic lovers, she is idealised and sublimed to the point of becoming the symbol of the Absolute; and has passed under the names of Beatrice, Laura, Elvira, Helen, Seraphita, and Lenore. Higher perhaps than any of his great predecessors has Shelley risen towards this star, this angel. This sort of love is half in half metaphysical. It is born of the exaltation of thought, at least as much as of that of the heart. Shelley makes it the principle of his poetry, the father of all beauty, the king of the world. He does not cease to, long for its coming, and extends to it his hand in the future. He praises it in all his poems, whether it is humanity, the universe, or his own soul that is in question. Each one of his feminine figures offers a noble image of it. Who is it that smiles on us under the traits of the vision of Alastor's dream, of the Lady of the Sensitive Plant, of Ianthe, of Beatrice Cenci, of Cythna, of Asia, of Oceanides? He pursues it in life, in history, and even in legend. At last he believes he has discovered the most finished expression of it, in the sublime type of Antigone: "Some of us have loved Antigone in an anterior existence, and can find no complete satisfaction in any mortal bond." But the

EPIPSYCHIDION

is specially his glorious creation of the kind, and the winged flower of his poetry. Born of a most magnificent ecstacy, it was written the day poor Emilia Viviani appeared to him, as the incarnation of

"A lovely soul formed to be blessed and bless."

A like mystic flight has not been seen since Dante.

"Seraph of heaven, too gentle to be human,
"Veiling beneath that radiant form of woman
"All that is insupportable in thee
"Of light and love and immortality!
"Sweet benediction in the eternal curse!
"Veiled glory of this lampless universe!"

Emilia was one of those perfect beauties, like Mme. Tatlien, whom Nature fashions with peculiar care. The flesh-tint apart, the colours of their complexions are ground by nature in her secret work-shop, where chance works. These visions indued "with love and life and light and deity," have a family resemblance. What common current was it, running in the character of beaty, of stature, of build, of Bianca Capello, Diana de Poitiers, Ninon, Mme. Reçamier, and Mlle. Georges that gave them a striking similarity? Does there exist in the ocean of generations a current of Aphrodite whence step out all these Venuses, daughters of the same briny wave? There are geniuses which outrun art. Rid of all shackles and current conventions, they leap over æsthetic twaddles and subtleties. Confined in the ambient air, they go down the lower regions, or mount up to heaven to seek a response to their eternal disquiet. Taken up with capital ideas, with imposing and terrifying problems, goaded by doubt and desire of certainty, bleeding with anxiety for man, and solicitude for God, they mount in the most arduous of meditations, up those summits whence

THE EAGLES REGARD THE SUN.

In fact, among the ancients and the moderns are some whose flight defies the star: Æschylus, Lucretius, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe, Milton, all poets, with whom rank Plato and Plotinus, Pascal and Michel-Angelo, Spinoza and Rousseau, Beethoven and Auguste Comte. These are hap-hazard names out of diverse beautiful geniuses and among these stands Shelley. Masters of poetry and of prose are agreed about him. Imagination and judgment vie with admiration and enthusiasm. In his "Eagles," Robert Browning has an intuitive and suggestive reverie about him. Macaulay's eulogy of him is simply striking. "The strong imagination of Shelley made him an idolator in his own despite. Out of the most indefinite terms of a hard, cold, dark, metaphysical system, he made a gorgeous Pantheon, full of beautiful, majestic, and life-like forms. He turned atheism itself into a mythology, rich with visions as glorious as the gods that live in the marble of Phidias, or the virgin saints that smile on us from the canvas of Murillo. The Spirit of Beauty, the Principle of Good, the Principle of Evil, when he treated of them ceased to be abstractions. They took shape and colour.....We doubt whether any modern poet has possessed in an equal degree, some of the highest qualities of the great ancient masters. The words bard and inspiration which seem so cold and affected when applied to other modern writers have a perfect propriety when applied to him. He was not an author, but a bard. His poetry seems not to have been an art, but an inspiration." It is neither Shelley's personality, nor his eccentricity that wins us. Far from his poetry losing with time, it will strike deeper root. The sovereignty of thought, more and more vast on the outer world can but develop the inner world at the expense of appearances. Every certitude and every science, like every emotion issues from within. The apparent triumph of materialism in our age is but the harbinger of a scientific idealism. The outer world tends to be resorbed in the inner vision of which it is but the development, and projection.

Buyers of good horses for military purposes have been visiting the Lincolnshire horse fairs recently, and large numbers of animals have been bought.

Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson, a Bristol paper manufacturing firm, employing two thousand hands, have given notice to their employes that they will be paid, as the result of a profit-sharing scheme, sums about equal to two and a half week's wages.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes have sent out their third party of emigrants for the present year—their 216th party in all. It comprised 145 boys and 114 girls of an average age of about eleven. The party sailed for Quebec on the Allan liner Corinthian.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

An appeal perferred by Bhavanee Gangaram and eight others came up for disposal before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod, for the revision of sentence passed on them by Mr. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, on a charge of murder.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Mr. N. V. Gokhale, appeared for the accused; while the Government pleader was for the Crown.

The accused were tried before the above sessions judge who found them "guilty" on a charge of murder, and were sentenced as follows:—

Accused 2 and 8 to transportation for life. Accused 4 and 9 to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. Accused 1, 3, 5, 6, and 7 to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. Against this sentence they preferred an appeal.

Their lordships, after hearing counsel, acquitted the second accused, and confirmed the sentence of the remaining accused.

NEW ATTORNEYS.

The following gentlemen are declared to have passed the examination of attorneys of the High Court, recently held:—

Mr. Framroze Jamshedji Ginwala; Mr. Mahomedally Najarally Chaiwalla; and Mr. Krishnalal Mansukhlal Munshi.

SHORT CAUSES.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the following short causes:—

SUIT ON ADJUSTED ACCOUNT.

Hariprasad Motadin, a merchant, sued Mahabala Jagannath and others for the recovery of Rs. 3,400.

Mr. Dastoor appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was absent.

It was stated that the suit was on an adjusted account for commission. The plaintiff is a hay merchant and the defendant also carries on business in hay. The defendants used to send hay from Bolser, and the plaintiffs advanced them money. On July 27, last accounts were adjusted. The accounts were signed by the first defendant, who was the father of the second defendant who is now dead. When the accounts were made up Rs. 3,400 were found to be due.

His Lordship, therefore, passed a decree for the claimed sum with interest and costs.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

Mr. Jafferbhoy appeared for the plaintiffs, Haji Noormohomed Casum, and asked for a decree for Rs. 4,000 against Ahmed Haji Salemahemed, and others.

Counsel stated that the suit was on a promissory note for Rs. 1,000, and five hundies of Rs. 3,000. Defendants Nos. 3, 4, and 5 were partners and they carried on business with the first two defendants. On October 29, 1912, Rs. 1,000 were advanced by the plaintiffs to the defendants, which was paid, by cheque. On March 3 last, Rs. 600 were paid and then four sums of Rs. 500 each were paid. Counsel, therefore, asked for a decree for Rs. 4,000 with interest and costs.

His lordship accordingly granted a decree as prayed for.

CLAIM ADMITTED.

Framji Nowroji Jafrabadwala sued Nadirsha Hiraji Baria to recover Rs. 14,500 due on a promissory note.

The defendant having admitted the claim, the court passed a decree for the claimed amount.

DECREE FOR SALE UNDER MORTGAGE.

Dinanath Sadashivji sued Mathew Jao Bareto and others for the recovery of Rs. 2,750.

Mr. Binning appeared for the plaintiff and the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman represented the second defendant.

Mr. Binning asked for a decree for sale under mortgage; he stated that the plaintiff claimed no relief from the second defendant.

The court, therefore, struck out the second defendant's name from the suit.

The plaintiff was then put into the box. He stated that he knew the first defendant who was the owner of carriages. The first defendant passed a mortgage to him. No money had been paid in respect of that mortgage. The property was in some purchasers' possession.

The court granted a decree as prayed for.

POLICE COURT.

A TECHNICAL POINT OF LAW.

In the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. A. H.S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gaugh charged Namdar Khan, a Pathan, with assaulting two public servants (a police sepoy and a Customs sepoy) in the execution of their duty.

Mr. Kannga, pleader, defended the accused.

The complaint was that the accused was coming out of the Dock gate at Wari Bunder, and the policeman wanted to search his person. The accused objected to be searched, and an altercation took place. The Customs peon interfered, and the Pathan struck both the sepoys.

The police sepoy in his cross-examination admitted that he had no special suspicion against the accused, but only searched him indiscriminately in the hope of finding some stolen property. He said that he had got orders to search every one who came out from the Docks.

The pleader for the accused, upon these admissions by the policeman, raised a technical point of law. He submitted that the charge of assaulting a public servant was not tenable after the admissions. The policeman was not justified in searching the man until there was a reasonable suspicion, and, therefore, the resistance was not an offence under section 353.

His worship allowed the Inspector time to enable the Public Prosecutor to be present to argue the point.

The Public Prosecutor subsequently arrived and stated that section 353 was not applicable under the circumstances.

The Magistrate, thereupon, framed a charge of simple assault and fined the accused Rs. 25.

Off the Ayrshire coast very large shoals of hearings are being encountered, and it is stated that several of the crews on first attempting to haul their nets found the fish so numerous that in trying to get them to the boats the nets broke and not one fish was obtained.

EASTERN NEWS AND NOTES.

A fire occurred the other day in the Bhowsingir mill, Bhaonagar. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,000.

Captain Key, Inspector of Imperial Service Troops, Kathiawar, is transferred to Terrai as tutor and companion to the Maharaja. Captain Sarel has relieved him at Bhaonagar.

Surgeon-General A. T. Sloggett, C. B., C. M. G., Directors of Medical Services in India, proceeds on a short tour to Murree on the 13th instant and returns to Simla on the 19th.

A special cable from Constantinople states that H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey granted an audience to Mr. Mahbub Alam, editor of the "Paisa Akhbar" on the 13th inst.

The usual District Darbar was held at Dhulia in the evening of Oct. 11 under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Kadri, I. S. C., Collector of West Khandesh. About 300 Darbaris, including Government Officers and the representatives of local bodies, were present. The Collector welcomed all the Darbaries to this his first Darbar in the District, and dilated upon the advantages resulting from such meetings of the Head of the District and the leaders of the various classes of people.

Early action will be taken on the lines indicated by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in his recent review of the Police Administration report in regard to the posting of additional magistrates where necessary. In additon, it is proposed that where additional judicial staff can be provided, action will be taken in the matter of prosecutions of gross and obvious cases of perjury occurring in the courts.

When the battleship "Triumph" joins the reserve at Hong Kong, there will be four armoured ships of first class fighting value east of Suez the "Swiftsure," flagship of the East Indies Squadron; the "Triumph," the New Zealand, cruising about the Pacific, and H. M. A. S. "Australia," flagship of the new Australian Fleet. In naval circles it is freely expressed that the Triumph would be better employed cruising about the Pacific and the Indian Ocean than swinging at her moorings in Hong Kong harbour. These ships constitute the strongest muster of capital ships in the East since the Russo-Japanese War.

The last issue of the "Indian Army List" contains a notable change. The Volunteer Corps are grouped in order of precedence immediately following the British units of the same arm. The Light Horse, for instance, are placed after British Cavalry and before the British Infantry, and the Indian Infantry follow after the Volunteer Infantry. Of course, it always has been realised that the Volunteers take precedence of native troops, but it is quite a new thing to find the precedence so definitely stated as it is in the new Army List. Perhaps, suggests contemporary, the change has been made as the result of the famous incident in which a Commandant of Light Horse, in the face of Lord Kitchener, moved his men off the parade, rather than permit the Governor-General's Bodyguard to take precedence.

The danger to the health of young undeveloped men by sending them to India is being very properly pointed out. They are more than usually liable, of course, to contract some of the febrile and other complaints which occasionally attack even strong men in tropical climates, and it was not intended that soldiers specially enlisted to meet recuiting requirements in time of dearth should be despatched to India. The fact that such has been the practice to the detriment of the service and the individual has been brought to the notice of the Army Council, who have now issued an order putting a stop to it. This order affects men, enlisting under: Recruiting Regulations, paragraph 19, Appendix II, for units serving at home, who, it appears, have been sent out with drafts to India as soon as they have qualified by age of service although they have not reached the standard of height and general physique to fit them for the ordinary duties of a soldier in the ranks. In future, says the "Englishman," the great test care is to be exercised to ensure that no men specially enlisted under the authority quoted are included in draft proceeding to units serving either in India, Egypt, or the Colonies without special authority having been previously obtained from the War Office.

£20,000 A YEAR WAITING.

WHY SIR HERBERT TREE REJECTED "PETER PAN."

The difficulty of gauging in advance the fate of a new play was referred to by Sir Herbert Tree when presiding at a farewell luncheon given in London, by the Theatrical Managers' Association to Mr. Cyril Maude, who left the next day for Canada and the United States.

Sir Herbert Tree said he would like to know where the neglected dramatic masterpieces were hiding. He would confess that had he produced six of the plays which he did not produce he would now be a rich man; but he had at least the satisfaction that all these plays had enriched his brother managers. He was perhaps betraying a secret when he said that "Peter Pan" was brought to him.

"Oh! How rich I should have been. But I thought that the leading part was unsuited to me. (Laughter.) I was wrong. 'Peter Pan' has made many fortunes for others. Happy they."

The greater one's experience the more one knew that the merit of the play as a commercial factor could be gauged only in front of the public. Was there a person in England, who could gauge the merit of a play before production, he was sure the Theatrical Managers' Association would vie with the West End Managers' Association to gain that man's services at a salary of £20,000 a year.

Mr. Cyril Maude said that he went to Canada, when he was twenty years old, and worked on a farm for a year. The farmer he worked for was now the keeper of the cemetery at Toronto. (Laughter.) The farmer wrote to him the other day saying how eagerly he looked forward to his visit.

VICAR'S GIRL BRIDE.

RACE AGAINST TIME AT A WEDDING.

The Rev. Joseph Miller, aged seventy-five, vicar of Bolas Magna, Shropshire, was married in mail week at Whitehall, near Cardiff, to Miss Dilys Wynne Robert, aged twenty, of Llandaff North.

When, within one minute of the legal time for a wedding, the couple appeared they were given a hearty cheer by a large crowd. The church was crowded an hour before three o'clock. The vicar arrived at five minutes to three, and he walked up to the chancel accompanied by the vicar of the parish, the Rev. Llewellyn Lloyd Davies. He looked anxious as he discussed the possibility of getting the ceremony over before three o'clock. Then it was noticed that the bride had not arrived.

The suspense lasted three minutes, and then there was a sigh of relief when a shout went up from the crowd outside that the lady was coming. It was now only about two minutes before three o'clock. The vicar said he would be unable to perform the ceremony in the usual order, but would begin at the part of the service containing the interrogatories to the bride and bridegroom. These were put by the vicar and responded to by Mr. Miller and his bride. The words were hurriedly spoken and the ring was placed on the girl's finger. The ceremony was rapidly concluded, and the party rushed into the vestry. The signatures were attached to the register just as the clock struck three.

A little later the party came back to the altar and the remainder of the service was gone through.

FRENCH RED TAPE.

QUAINT TALE OF HAVANA CIGARS.

The absurdity, of the red tape which is observed in France is described by a Paris correspondent. A Frenchman he says who had emigrated early in life became a successful tobacco grower in Cuba, and after a number of years, acquired a modest fortune. Thereupon he decided to return to his native land, and took with him twenty-five thousand of the very choicest cigars from his plantation, thinking to sell them at a good price in Paris. Asked on arrival at Havre whether he had anything to "declare," he informed the Customs officials of his cigars. "Are you an importer?" he was next asked, "Why, certainly," he replied. But the Customs officials were horror struck. The unfortunate man had broken the most sacred of regulations, which provides that "Havana tobacco must be bought in Havana," and he could only sell his cigars as Norman or Flemish tobacco, or tobacco from the Vosges, since he proposed to sell them in France. In vain the unfortunate man protested that he had himself grown the cigars in Havana, and that the ship's papers proved their origin. The Customs officers remained obdurate.

But the man with the twenty-five thousand cigars was also obstinate, and he began to move heaven and earth, as well as Cabinet Ministers and other official persons, to secure the removal of the embargo. The matter began to assume the importance of an affair of State, and people of all political parties agreed that "something ought to be done." Eventually the Finance Minister sent for the cigars owner. "It's all right, my friend," he said, "I've settled the matter. Just step across to the Administration of Tobaccos, and they'll tell you what to do." Overjoyed, he stepped across to the Administration of Tobaccos. What you have to do is quite simple,' he was told. "We've found a way out. Just ship your cargo of Havana cigars back to Havana, and when they arrive there we'll instruct our buyers to purchase them. There's no other way, those are the regulations." By the next boat the cigars returned to Havana—together with the owner, who remained there. He had had enough red tape.

OLD-WORLD PHARMACY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

"The Times" correspondent in Vienna reports the destruction by fire of a portion of the Franciscan monastery at Ragusa. Few towns, he says, have preserved, in the hurry of modern life, the atmosphere of past days as Ragusa has—Ragusa, with its walls rising from the blue waters of the Adriatic, its splendid Rector's Palace, its stately churches and silent monasteries. The cool cloisters, where the stillness is broken only by the plashing of a fountain in the midst of orange trees, and, more than all else, the little court of the Franciscan monastery, with its mediæval pharmacy and the garden where the simples were grown, made for the visitor the tranquility of the monastic life of past centuries a reality. This glimpse into the Middle Ages is now lost for ever. On Friday night a fire broke out in the monastery. The church and the library appear to have been saved, but the pharmacy, which was the third in point of antiquity in Europe and dated from the early fourteenth century, with its precious vases for preserving herbs and other contemporary appointments, was completely destroyed. The damage done is considerable, but the loss is more than a material one. It is the loss of an historical relic which can never be replaced.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

COMPLETION OF THE NEW FRONT.

Buckingham Palace seems to have disappeared a correspondent wrote on mail week. The scaffolding which has been erected for the re-facing operations now towers above it, and completely obscures the building. In a few days, however, the contractors hope to remove the woodwork, and then in a short time the new front will be visible in all its beauty.

"Cleaning-down" will then start—not a lengthy business in itself, but requiring three days to each floor because of the necessity for painting the windows. Considerable alterations have been necessary to the rooms immediately behind the new front, for the elevation has been brought forward, and, although the new walls are thicker, the rooms have been enlarged. Fourteen new windows have also been added.

The whole Palace is undergoing an extensive renovation at the Queen's desire. The "Chinese room"—one of the large rooms in the Palace, where Eastern treasures are lodged—is to be hung entirely with tapestries brought by their Majesties from India. Queen Mary's room is now decorated in pale green, and Princess Mary's which adjoins in toilet. Pale blue has been chosen for the colour of the Throne room. Even in the garden changes are being made, and the tennis court has been removed from one side of the garden to the other. Although most of the stationary of the old front has suffered too much from the weather for preservation, the centre ornaments and figures are to be given a place in the South Kensington Museum at the King's request.

NEW SERIAL STORY.

AS EXPLAINED BY PETER.

By Ruby M. Ayres.

CHAPTER XXVIII. (*continued*).

When Mrs. Gates came up the road a quarter of an hour later, flushed and breathless, she found a very irate gentleman cooling his heels on her doorstep.

A private motor stood by the kerb. The chauffeur, who had left his seat, was making a furious onslaught on her door knocker, standing back a pace every now and then to stare up at the windows resentfully. He did not think a great deal of any establishment where a gentleman's servant was kept waiting at the door for longer than two minutes; he was about to advise his master to give it up as a bad job when Mrs. Gates came up the steps.

The chauffeur turned to her ironically.

"Folks all away?" he inquired.

Mr. Clarence came forward. His calm face was ruffled; he held his soft hat in one hand while with the other he wiped the perspiration from his brow.

Agitation had heated him; ever since Dora Fulton's visit to him that morning his mind had been consumed with misgivings for Betty. A girl young and pretty as she was to be alone in London under the care of an unscrupulous man conjured innumerable horrors before his eyes.

He had had serious thoughts of applying to the police when Mrs. Gates presented herself.

"Oh, sir, I am sorry," she said, in overwhelming confusion.

Mrs. Gates prided herself on the methodical way in which she ran Mr. Peter's rooms. Not for worlds would she have allowed this gentleman, who was evidently one of Mr. Peter's swell friends, to be left on the doorstep like a butcher-boy or a creditor.

Her hands shook as she fumbled in her handbag for the latch-key; she talked away volubly the whole time.

"I only ran round for five minutes to see my niece, sir. She's so ill, poor soul, and Miss Dean said she wouldn't mind being left for five minutes." She paused in confusion, realizing that she had done the very thing which Peter had commanded her not to do, and spoken of Betty to a stranger.

Mr. Clarence caught her up eagerly.

"Miss Dean is here, then? I am a friend of hers," he added, seeing the sudden suspicion in the woman's eyes.

"Yes, sir, she's here," said Mrs. Gates, slowly.——"But——" She broke off. Mr. Clarence had walked past her into the hall with an unmistakable determination.

"Is your master in?" he asked curtly.

"No, sir." Mrs. Gate was quick to hear the animosity in his voice. "My master is living at an hotel for the present, sir," she added loyally.

Again Mr. Clarence gave a great sigh of relief. He walked into a Peter's sitting-room without waiting for an invitation.

"If you will tell Miss Dean I am here," he said. "Tell her it is Mr. Clarence. Wait, give her my card."

He took one from his case and scribbled a few words on the back.

"Don't be afraid, little girl, I am your friend."

Mrs. Gates took the card and departed; she was sorely perplexed in her mind; she wondered if this gentleman with the fine car was someone whom Betty did not wish to see, as the girl had evidently not come down to answer the door to his repeated knocking and ringing.

She mounted the stairs reluctantly. The door of Betty's bedroom stood wide open. A wave of relief swept through the woman's soul; Betty was out, of course. She stepped into the room and looked round with a relieved eye.

The room looked somehow unaccountably bare; for a moment she stared round her wonderingly. Then all at once she knew what had happened. All Betty's things had gone—the small tin box that had stood in the window between the dressing table and easy-chair which Peter had ordered expressly for Betty's use had been removed: the litter of trinkets on the dressing-table had vanished; the pair of high-heeled slippers no longer stood on the rug by the empty grate. The room looked as if it had not been used or slept in for days.

Mrs. Gates felt her heart beat up in her throat. She dropped Mr. Clarence's card and stumbled back to him down the stairs.

"Oh, sir! Oh, sir! She's gone—Miss Betty's gone!"

"Gone?" Mr. Clarence started to his feet. "Gone? Where has she gone?" he demanded.

Mrs. Gates began to weep.

"She was here as safe as safe when I went out," she sobbed. "And I wasn't gone more than ten minutes to a quarter of an hour—I know I wasn't. But her boxes is gone, and her little trinkets and all."

Mr. Clarence stared; he had gone very pale.

"If this is some trick——" he began, angrily, then checked himself. "You must be mistaken," he said, gently. "If, as you say, Miss Dean was here less than half an hour ago, she cannot have vanished completely with all her luggage. Which is her room? Let me see it."

Mr. Gates preceded him up the stairs, still sobbing. She was sure in her own mind that Betty had gone, and yet she could not have said what reason she had for her certainty.

Mr. Clarence stood in the doorway, and looked round the bare little room. There was no sign of a woman having recently occupied it, save for the neat little heap of gloves and lace on the dressing-table. He pointed them out to Mrs. Gates.

"Where they—Miss Dean's?"

Mrs. Gates mopped her eyes to look; then her sobs burst out afresh.

"Mr. Peter gave them to her, sir. That pleased she was with them. She brought them down to show me; she said she'd never had such fine gloves in her life. And as for the lace, she was as excited as a child over it, that she was, bless her pretty face."

Mr. Clarence bit his lip.

"Where can I find Mr. Fulton?" he asked, curtly. What hotel is he staying at?"

"Mr. Fulton, sir? I haven't set eyes on him for weeks—not since long before he was married. I couldn't tell you at all where he is, sir."

"Tut, tut!" said Mr. Clarence, angrily. "These are his rooms. He may not be living here, but he comes here still, I suppose. It's no use trying to deceive me, my good woman."

Mrs. Gates bridled; she wondered with a sort of fear if this strange man were a little peculiar.

"I don't know what you mean, sir," she asserted, with dignity. "These are not Mr. Fulton's rooms, and he never comes here—leastways, not now. My master is Mr. Peter Constable."

Mr. Clarence passed an irate hand across his eyes; he curbed his temper with some difficulty.

"My good woman," he said, "you don't seem to understand that I am in full possession of the true facts of Miss Dean's presence here. No doubt you are a very faithful servant, but it's useless to try and deceive me. I know that these rooms are Mr. Robert Fulton's. I know that Miss Dean has been living here. Now, will you tell me where I can find him, or shall I have to go to the police? I do not leave this house till I take Miss Dean with me."

Mrs. Gates gasped.

"It's the truth I'm telling you, sir; I swear it is," she expostulated, agitatedly. "I've kept house for Mr. Peter for years—knowed him all his life, as you might say. I don't know nothing about Miss Dean except that he brought her here late one night about a fortnight ago or more, and put her in my care and asked me to be good to her."

Mr. Clarence shrugged his shoulders.

"Very well," he said, laconically. "If you persist I cannot make you admit the truth to me. Where can I find this—this Mr. Peter Constable, then?"

Mr. Gates had flushed; there were tears of sheer anger in her kind eyes. She gave him Peter's address in a voice that trembled with indignation. She followed him downstair like an offended duchess.

Mr. Clarence walked out of the house without a word. He was convinced that the woman was lying. He hardly knew what to do for the best. He flung himself into the car and ordered the chauffeur to drive to the hotel she had spoken of.

He sat forward gnawing a forefinger in agitation; the short distance seemed interminable. He was out of the car almost before it had come to a standstill.

He asked the porter if Mr. Fulton were in. The man stared to him, then shook his head.

"No gentleman of that name staying here, sir," he said, doubtfully. "But I'll inquire." He went to the inquiry office and returned. "No, sir; no such name on the books.

Mr. Clarence made an impatient gesture.

"A Mr. Constable, then," he said, irritably. "Is there a Mr. Constable here?"

The man's face changed.

"Oh, yes, sir. He's not long been in, sir. Will you please to step in, sir? I'll send word to Mr. Constable."

Mr. Clarence waited in the empty smoking-room. He refused to give his name; his manner was short and irate. He was just planning in his mind all the things he would say to Robert Fulton, when the door opened and Peter Constable came into the room.

Mr. Clarence swung round eagerly; then the interest died from his face. He had no business with this slim, boyish-looking man. But Peter came forward.

"Are you asking for me? I am Peter Constable."

There was a moment's silence. Mr. Clarence stared.

"I'm looking for a man named Fulton," he said, abruptly. "A man who—— Pardon me, but—it will seem an extraordinary question—where are your rooms? Or do you live here?"

"I am living here for the present," said Peter, reluctantly. "I have rooms in S—— Street."

Mr. Clarence dropped into a chair.

"I can't understand it at all," he said, hopelessly. "You must pardon me but I am looking for a young lady named Dean—Miss Betty Dean. I am given to understand that she is with a man named Robert Fulton." He paused. Peter had flushed crimson." Do you know Miss Dean?" asked the elder man, sharply.

Peter shut the door behind him.

"Who are you?" he asked. There was some hing fierce in his young voice.

"My name is Clarence. Miss Dean was at one time my ward. Unfortunately she is of age, and beyond my jurisdiction, but I am very fond of her; and I do beg of you, Mr. Constable, if you can help me trace her that you will do so at once. That man Fulton is a blackguard, and——"

Betty is round at my rooms in S—— Street," said Peter, simply. He stood grip ing a chair back with both hands; his face looked very strained. "I left her less than an hour ago," he went on. "I angered her, and I am sorry to say we parted in——"

Mr. Clarence made a gesture of intolerable rage.

"Will you kindly oblige me with an explanation? I've no more idea than the dead what you are talking about. How came you to know my ward? Why is she at your rooms?"

Peter answered without hesitation.

"I met her once—by chance—more than a year ago now, in Devonshire. She was with a man whom I called a friend at that time. I understood that he intended marrying her. Three weeks ago he married another woman, and the night before the wedding I—I met Miss Dean in Portland Street. The taxi she was in had collided with another, I recognised her and helped her and she told me that she had come to town to—marry Robert Fulton."

Mr. Clarence stifled an imprecation under his breath.

Peter went on, disconnectedly: "I took her to my rooms and put her in charge of my housekeeper, who is one of the best. I never told—Miss Dean—that Fulton was, to all intents and purposes, married. I lied to her in a blundering attempt to break the news by degrees, I suppose it's a long story—I can't tell you all. Well, she knows now that I did not tell her the truth. That is why we quarrelled this afternoon. I give you my word, Mr. Clarence, that I have looked after her and respected her as if she had been my own sister."

Peter stopped, only to resume again with a sort of rush.

"I was just going back to see her when you came. I didn't treat her fairly. I'm ashamed from my soul that I lied to her as I did. It's no excuse that I meant it for the best."

Mr. Clarence hesitated. His keen eyes searched Peter's face; then he rose.

"I have just come from your rooms, Mr. Constable, I had no idea of the story you now tell me. I understood that Betty was with Robert Fulton.—I am more relieved than I can say to learn that it is not so. But—Miss Dean is no longer at your rooms, he added.

Peter stared; his eyeglass fell, and he picked it up again nervously.

"I don't understand," he said, blankly "I left her there not an hour ago. She has been living there for the past fortnight."

Mr. Clarence turned to the door.

"I have my car outside. Will you come back with me?"

Peter went as he was—hatless. His young face was very white. He listened without comment to the account Mr. Clarence told him of his interview with Mrs. Gates. Once he swallowed hard, and his hands gripped each other as if to keep under some strong emotion.

"I ought to have guessed what she would do," was all he said. "I ought to have guessed."

He shared Mrs. Gates's conviction that Betty had left him. He marvelled that he had been such a fool as not to guess it. Weak and dependent as Betty undoubtedly was, he had all along realized that there was an undermining strength of pride.

He groaned aloud as he thought of her alone in London with her freshness and innocence. Mr. Clarence, watching him, knew in one illuminating flash all of the story that he had not been told. He liked Peter instinctively; he could not understand why Betty should have preferred Robert Fulton, who had nothing but his good looks to recommend him.

They went into Peter's rooms again together. Mrs. Gates admitted them. She was very flushed and indignant still. Mr. Clarence made his apologies courteously. It was all a mistake, he said; he hoped she would forgive him.

Mr. Gates had fresh information to impart; she said that one of her neighbours had told her that Miss Dean drove away in a taxi with her luggage, about one minute before Mr. Clarence arrived.

Mr. Clarence looked very agitated.

"I should have come earlier, but I was prevented. But we must find her; a girl like that must be noticed wherever she goes. God grant she comes to no harm. Had she any money, do you know?" he asked Peter.

Peter shook his head.

"I lent her five pounds," he said, jerkily. "I don't know what she had spent. She wouldn't let me give her much."

Mrs. Gates interposed.

"She left the gloves you gave her behind, Mr. Peter—on the dressing-table—and the lace, poor dear. And she was so pleased with them and all."

Peter turned sharply away; that was the worst cut he had yet had to bear—that she could think so little of him—that she would leave even his paltry presents behind.

Mr. Clarence paced the room in thought.

"We had better make inquiries at once," he said at length. "She must be found." He glanced at Peter. "You did not know, I suppose, that Miss Dean has come into a lot of money; she will be very wealthy."

Peter shook his head.

"I did not know." He remembered the accusation which Betty had hurled at him the memory hurt—terribly.

"There was a lady came this afternoon, sir," ventured Mrs. Gates, half-timidly. "It was—Mrs. Adair, sir, I didn't know if, perhaps, she—if, perhaps, it might have been something to do with her that made Miss Dean go away." She looked at Peter with half-frightened eyes.

"I hardly think so," said Peter, quickly. "And you can suggest no other reason?" asked Mr. Clarence.

"No, except what I have already told you."

"Well, I will make all the inquiries possible. If she has no money she cannot get far, and she would not find it easy to get employment in London, inexperienced as she is."

Mr. Clarence shook his hand with Peter, arranged to meet him again the next morning, and drove away. Mrs. Gates hovered restlessly round her young master.

"If you'll excuse the liberty of my saying so, Mr. Peter, I should ask Mrs. Adair if she knows any reason for Miss Dean leaving so hurried like. I didn't open the door to Mrs. Adair, but I heard her go, and looked out of the window—begging your pardon," added Mrs. Gates, in a flutter.

She knew something of Peter's friendship with Lena, and she strongly disapproved

Peter answered absently.

"Perhaps you're right. At any rate, I will ask her."

He went up to his bedroom and looked round its desolation. The little pile of gloves and lace he looked away in a drawer.

It was the end of his dream—vain though he had always suspected it must be. Betty had thrown his love in his face; she had done with him.

He went downstairs and out of the house with a feeling of overwhelming loneliness; he realized now how much happiness he had crowded into these two short weeks.

He called at the hotel and rang Lena up on the 'phone.

She was in. After a moment she came to speak with him.

"Is that you, Peter?" There was a slight hoarseness in her voice.

"Yes. I want to see you. Shall you be in an hour's time?"

"Yes." The little monosyllable sounded strained.

"I'll come round," said Peter, grimly, and rang off.

(To be continued.)

NO DECADENCE.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE ON BRITISH VITALITY.

The Montreal correspondent of "The Times," reporting an address by Lord Northcliffe to a crowded gathering, under the auspices of the Canadian Club, states that he gave an effective and much-needed answer to the views of British decadence constantly iterated there, drawing rounds of applause as he proceeded to point out Britain's marvellous financial and colonising power exerted in every quarter of the globe. Canada alone had absorbed two million British immigrants and 2,500 millions of capital in the last fifty years, and the South American States twice as much, to say nothing of the other Dominions and foreign States. He contrasted the rigid American system of government with the flexible, elastic British rule, governing fifty, races speaking fifty tongues and finding greater freedom under the British flag. He likened the British Empire to a great commercial system with national partners who abstained from interference with one another.

Some Canadians, Lord Northcliffe observed, were inclined to swallow the jealous rubbish invented by envious German and American writers regarding the alleged decline of the British Empire. He declared that the Empire was sound everywhere; Great Britain was never more alert. He was convinced that no one reflecting on the progress of mankind could feel anything but satisfaction when compasing the history of the two great English speaking peoples. Their story was the chief part of the history of the world since the memorable date 1776.

Lord Northcliffe acknowledged the great part played by the French in the development of Canada, and expressed his belief that France was rapidly recovering her splendid position in Europe.

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BRIEF AND PITHY.

MANNERS.

Sir William Eden, Bart, in the Saturday Review, gives some interesting examples of manners—old and new.

I had a fine specimen of the Jack-in-office (he says), at a place called Merced in California, when the man behind the bar being appealed to for sympathy for a filthy bed replied: "Well"—or "Wall" he said—"I guess sometimes you will get clean sheets or sometimes you will get dirty sheets wherever you go."

If any one wants confirmation of such a scene let him read Robert Louis Stevenson's "Across the Plains," wherein he will see an account of a dinner at the Station when a humble person asked his neighbour to pass the mustard.

"Pass the mustard! Pass hell!" was the reply. "There is a gentleman here who is paid for that service."

I quote from memory. But this reminds me of another story, which is not "a propos," but is rather amusing. Scene: A dining-room; table d'hote at a hydropathic establishment at Harrogate. Vis-a-viz, a polite gentleman offers the other to "take" the cruets." Answer: "No, thanks; they're only electro-plate."

GOLF DOG.

A golf dog has been discovered by the "Manchester Guardian." The animal, a roughhaired terrier, is quite self-supporting, and he helps to support the house-painter and his family with whom he lives. He has rooted out as many as ten good golf balls on a Sunday night, and in one week brought home twenty-two.

ACTOR'S DIALECT.

Maurice Barrymore was once in London with a new piece which he was anxious to have produced. He had read it to a manager, and it had been decided that he was to play the leading role. About a week after it was supposed to have been definitely settled, "Barry" received a note from the manager asking him to call. Barrymore called, and the manager said: "I like the piece, old fellow, but I don't see how I can use you in the cast. Your beastly American dialect won't do at all, you know. They won't have it." "Well, that's strange," said Barrymore; "they told me on the other side that they wouldn't have me on account of my beastly English dialect. What am I to do—give recitations on the Transatlantic steamers?"

GLOOMY UNCLE.

There is a Gloomy Uncle in our family (writes "S." in the "Manchester Guardian") whose exaggerated habit of seeking out the dark side of things has become proverbial. He would really seem to have developed to a fine art the practice of looking for trouble, and to escape even for a short time from dire misfortune, to evade the most unlikely strokes of an evil fate, is for him cause of congratulation.

When I was showing him over my new house he was particularly taken with a bedroom that faces the south. "What a sweet room!" he said. "What a charming room to be sick in!"

But it is his cheery morning greeting that pleases me most. "And how are you today?" he will shake hands with deep emotion. "How is every hing going on? No bad news from *anybody*? How nice!!"

DIPLOMACY.

Four-year old Bob was playing with a little girl named May who lived next door, when some one saw little May begin to cry and hurry home. Knowing Master Bob's propensity for rough games, his mother called him to her and questioned him carefully as to what he did to hurt May.

"Didn't do nuffin to her," was the only satisfaction she could obtain from the young ster.

His mother was not satisfied, however, and when luncheon was served there happened to be on the table a kind of cake of which Bob was extremely fond. "Now Bob," said she, if you well tell me what you did to May I will give you a piece of cake."

The little fellow hesitated a moment, then answered boldly:—

"I just raised up my shovel and it hit her foot."

In accordance with her promise, his mother gave him the cake, and also a severe reprimand. After luncheon, he was washed and dressed, and taken in ceremony to apologise to May, which he did with due solemnity.

"But Bob didn't hit me with his shovel May declared, with innocent surpaise. "I fell down and hurt my foot so bad I had to go home."

"Why, Bob," cried his scandalised parent" what did you tell me that you hit May with your shovel for?"

"Because I wanted the cake," answered the youthful diplomat. "And I fought may be I'd do it sometime."

PRICE OF DEBIT.

We had been discussing the high prices given for prize birds at poultry shows (says a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian") The highest price ever given for a bird, according to an expert, was £165 for a partridge Wyandotte. It is now he said, stuffed and in the British Museum.

He had overheard a working man who paid £7 10s. for a prize bird at a show remark, "When I get home to-night my old girl'll say, 'Ow much' ave you paid for that theer bird, 'Enery?' and I shall say Sevenan'-six.' Then she'll say, 'Wot a lot!'

But deceit brought its punishment to the collier who paid £4 for a pigeon and told his wife it cost 9d. Next night she put the cooked pigeon on his plate for tea, and he had to eat it without saying a word.

£25,000 FOR WASHERWOMAN.

STORY OF A SUDDEN RISE TO WEALTH.

A Yorkshire washerwoman has suddenly been transferred to a position of affluence by a bequest of £25,000.

A Miss Davidson the daughter of a Manchester manufacturer, who resided at Redmere, Wensleydale, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, died recently, and was buried at Redmere on Tuesday.

At the subsequent reading of the will it was disclosed that Miss Davidson had left a sum of not less than £25,000 to a washerwoman named Fawcett, of Bellerby, while several brothers are left the same amount.

Miss Davidson, who was nearly ninety years of age, was a devoted Wesleyan, and the residue of her estrae, the estimated value of which is £200,000, is left to the Wesleyan Home Mission and the Wesleyan Foreign Mission.

No intimation of the bequest has, however, yet reached the offices of the Wesleyan Home Mission and it if stated that the first intimation of a bequest generally came from Somerset House after a will had been formally proved.

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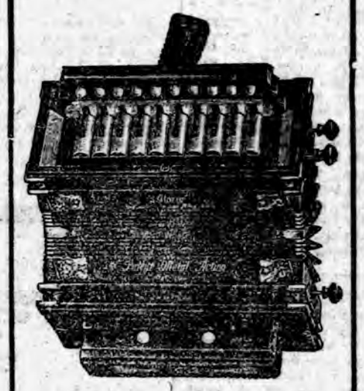

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A SCOTT CENTENARY.

No one last December thought it worth his while to celebrate the centenary of "Rokeby." And rightly so. The poem contains, indeed, some of Scott's finest lyrics, the allusions to America and Ireland bring a fresh note into the octosyllabics, and neither author nor publisher had reason to complain of the fifteen hundred quartos sold at two guineas apiece. This tale, however, of a bold buccaneer, of burning castles, of dead men who are not dead after all, and are, on appearing, mistaken for their own ghosts, is of the nature of melodrama, and stands far in the background of its author's best poetry. Moreover, critical ears were getting tired of Scott's style, imitators had vulgarised his method, and, as Scott complains in the preface which he affixed to "Rokeby" eight-and-twenty years after its publication, the parodist was playing his pranks with it. The paradist, indeed, had early made a prey of Scott's poetry. "Marmion", had, in 1809, called forth two parodies, one by Peter Pry, and another, "The Goblin Groom" by R. O. Fenwick. "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" evoked "The Lay of the Scottish Fiddler" and "The Lay of the Poor Fiddler," and in 1813, close upon the heels of "Rokeby," came "Jokeby a poem in six cantos, by an Amateur of Fashion."

AN EFFECTIVE SQUIB.

This little squib was written in his twentieth year by John Roby, who later became well-known for his "Lancashire Tales," and who is said to have lived long enough to regret having written it. There is nothing, however, in it to be much ashamed of. It is youthful, and it is at times a little vulgar, but it is clever and effective, and those qualities, together, probably with certain local allusions now hard to understand, carried it into at least seven editions in the year of its appearance. In it the time is changed from that of Royalists and Roundheads to London of the early nineteenth century. Instead of scenery which united "the romantic beauties of the wilds of Scotland with the rich and smiling aspect of the southern portion of the island" we are in the slums and rookeries of London. The plangent and historic names of rivers and crags and castles of which Scott, as his custom was, made so much are exchanged for Seven Dials, Denmark Hill, and Hockley-in-the-Hole. Instead of stately halls and bands of outlaws in their caves, we have thieves' kitchens, low taverns, and night pictures of mean streets, while in the circumambient darness that envelopes the characters—they are nearly all shady—there are horrible possibilities of watchmen, Jack Ketch, Newgate, and Tyburn tree, dreaded alike by all. As for the method of the parody, it is that of a calque. Each canto in "Jokeby" is modelled on rhe corresponding canto canto in Rokeby," and each stanza upon a corresponding stanya. The very lines and similes echo each other. Thus Scott wrote—

The tear down childhood's cheek that flows
It like the dowdrop on the rose;
When next the summer breeze comes by
And waves the bush, the flower is dry.

Roby echoed—

The tear which childhood's cheek runs o'er
Is like the milkdroop on the floor;
When next Grimalkin passes by,
And laps it up, the ground is dry.

Even the loveliest of the songs do not escape—

This morn is blythsome May I trow,
The chimney sweepers' reign—
Whose faces shall be while, as snow
Ere we two meet again,

As thus he spake he turned dhis back,
Without a kind embrace;
And makin g both his fingers crack,
Said "That for your pretty face,
My Dear,
And that for your pretty face"

It is all very clever after a boyish sort, and no doubt Scott, if he read it, did not wince too much over it. Roby, however, whatever his later feelings may have been, thought so well of his work that he followed it up next year with one more parody of the "Lay" under the title "The Lay of the Last Fiddler."

NOVELISTS OF THE AGE.

There is no more severe test that a critic can set himself than to deal with the "fiction of yesterday." That department includes novels which he has read when they were hot from the press; it is difficult for him to keep his ear free of the buzz of contemporary praise or blame; when he turns back to an old favourite he is apt to confuse his first impression with that of the re-reading, or, failing to renew the first impression may do less than justice to the merits of the book. It is with curiosity, therefore, that one turns to the concluding chapter of Mr. Saintsbury's excellent volume on "The English Novel." Here the chief novelists of the period 1870-1908 are dealt with individually, although with great brevity. One is not struck with their brilliancy, and Mr. Saintsbury easily proves his contention that it is inferior to the period that preceded it. He does justice, of course, to Meredith and Mr. Hardy, and declares that if a period should be judged by its best men the period 1870-1908 might say, "These are mine; what does it matter what you choose to say against me?" Yet on the subject of Meredith (Mr. Hardy, being still alive, does not come within the scope of the book) he is far from Meredithyrambical, and sums up his discussion of him with the remark, "Genius, all but of the highest, can hardly be denied to Mr. Meredith; but it is genius marred, perhaps, by unfortunate education, certainly by undue egotism, by a certain Celtic *tapage*, and by a too painful and elaborate endeavour to be unlike other people." After this it was not probable that lesser men would fare better, and William Black's early novels required "a little more powder," and his later ones did not come up to a very good average, while Besant, after doing some good and original work, fell to the manufacture of the machine made novel. One would have thought that Stevenson would have been more after Mr. Saintsbury's heart and so he is. "Catriona" is his best novel but his sedulous aping had stiffened his style and it was only in "Weir of Hermiston" that he began to attain a style of perfect freedom. It is only when he comes to the prose romances of William Morris that we have unmingled praise. They came at an unfortunate time—a time when readers were all for crude realism or storyless impressionism,—but the best of them have "an extraordinary charm for anyone who can taste romance; and are by no means unlikely to awake the taste for it in generations to come." Even this is unenthusiastic, and one feels that on the whole, we Georgians are living in a happier time than the period 1870-1908, and, with our Conrads our Bennetts, our Wellses, and our Galsworthys, can speak in the gate with it any day of the year.

AN ANTIQUARY'S BLUNDER.

The blunders of antequaries have always been lawful game for the merry of heart, and, in the current issue of "La Revue," Mr. Albert Cim recalls a story which connoisseurs of the "Aiken Drum's Lang Ladle" short of anecdote may wish to add to their collection. A certain M. Weiss, an archæologist and member of the Academy of Inscriptions, received one morning a request to complete a fragmentary inscription found on an old well. The inscription was irregular and the letters were worn with time and, no doubt, many of them quite erased. M. Weiss set himself to work, and, after much toil and thought, completed the inscription thus:

RES (PUBLICA) ER(IGERE) VO(LUIT AD) IR(RIGANDUM).

It had been a well sunk by the Romans. Two days later M. Weiss received a note intimating that his decision had by no means satisfied the local authorities, who persisted in reading the inscription simply "Reservoir."

LADIES' CORNER.

THE GIRLGUIDES.

The Girl Guide movement is not, as some people think, a kind of outbreak of militarism, nor is it a feminine imitation of the Boy Scout movement. It is true that some girls, after the Scouts came into existence, seeing how nice and interesting scouting was, took it up too and tried to onrol themselves as Scouts (about 6,000 did so), but there has always been a difference in the training and writes a Home correspondent a certain difference in the aim of the two movements. And now that the Girl Guides are a regular recoguised body, with their own handbook and rules and so on the difference is more marked. The aim of the movement is to teach girls to be useful and self-reliant, and to be healthy, happy, and good citizens. It is, though of course unconsciously to itself, a part of the world-wide movement which is making women of all nations and all classes, whether they be suffragists or anti-suffragists, see that they must become citizens, useful working citizens, instead of remaining merely drudges or uninteresting ornaments.

WOMEN AND THE WOLD'S WORK.

It is true that the indispensable work of the world—*i e.*, the domestic work—has always been done by women, and therefore women have always been been useful citizens yet they have not been taught that when they work wash and sew and nurse, they have been doing the worlds work but they have been praised for doing the work required by their own particular homes. If they had been made to realise that to make shirts is quite as much world's work as to make steam engines the work would have been more interesting to them and would have been better done and women would have understood the meaning of citizenship as they do not yet. Now the Guide move ment aims at making every girl feel that she is as much as a boy is a citizen, a really important bit of this big world. She is a taught to cook, to wash, to sew, to render first aid, to garden, to make a fire both indoors and out of doors and light it with only two matches to signal, to understand something about plants and flowers and trees, to swim, to be a really intelligent nurse, to do bits of carpentering, and many other things. But she is taught she must learn these things because the world needs intelligent women citizens and that no one has a right to be stupid and ignorant if they can possibly avoid being so. Consequently the pride and joy with which the girls undertake their tasks is perfectly delightful to see. The moral side of the training is most excellent. Not to be a snob is insisted on, and the word snob is clearly defined. For our nation this is a very necessary thing to learn.

COMRADESHIP AMONG GIRLS.

Comradeship, without which we can have no true citizenship, is the underlying motive of it all—comradeship with all other Guides, regardless of rank or caste, and with all fellow-creatures, both human and animal. Comradeship has not been generally taught to workingclass girls. On the contrary, the competitive industrial system makes wage-earners into enemies; each fights to undersell the other. Trade unionism amongst women would not have been so backward if the Guide movement, with its ideal of comradeship as the basis of citizenship, had begun long ago. This teaching of comradeship has in many cases brought a new happiness into the lives of girls too poor and therefore too busy to make friendships. Saturday afternoon walks together, and camping togother in Bank Holiday week, produce, too, a better kind of friendship than can be made whilst strolling up and down the streets at night. The Guide law, which every Guide must learn by heart, sets a very high moral standard before each girl, which she must do her best to live up to. She must be truthful, honourable, and reliable, and she must also have good manners, for courtesy in small things as well as in great is insisted on, especially good street manners,

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT.

In England and Scotland nearly 7,000 Guides are enrolled. There are Guides in Holland, France, Germany, and Russia, and several other countries are beginning the movement. In Canada, South Africa, New Zealand (where the girls are called Peace Scouts), India, and China the work is going on. Everywhere, in all classes, the "monstrous regiment of women" is stirring, learning the great lesson of citizenship, which they will teach to their sons and daughters—or, in other words, women are learning at last to be human beings.

As an experiment, Captain W. R. Hall, who commands the battle cruiser Queen Mary, is going to dispense with the master-at-arms and the ship's police during that ship's commission.

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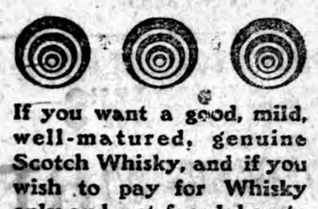
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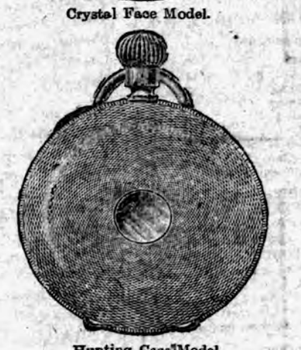

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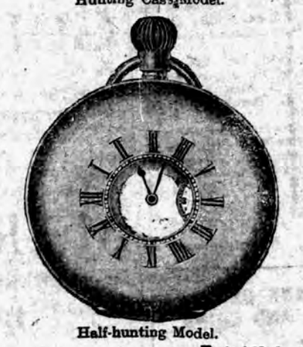

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FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

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IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
-THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 107 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

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The best known Remedy for
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Acts like a charm in
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Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind, creates a calm refreshing sleep, allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

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Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.